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LTURAL AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

E ECONOMIC SITUATION AND NATIONAL INCOME

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

ROME
PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC
INFORMATION OFFICE

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THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND NATIONAL INCOME

A Summary of 1961

The « *General Report on the Economic Situation* », concerning affairs in 1961, was presented to Parliament by the Minister of the Budget and the Minister of the Treasury and contains information relative to national income, an analysis of the distribution of income and the employment of income in consumption and investments. The Report also gives a picture of the general economic situation and explains the progress that has been made during the year in question.

Formation of Income

Agricultural Production. Both production and income in 1961 were satisfactory when compared to the preceding year and the earlier somewhat static period gave way to one of overall recovery, thus permitting this branch of economy to make a larger contribution to consumption by thermoelectric plants) while liquid and gaseous certain differences in the composition of gross saleable product which was estimated at 3,712 milliard lire against 3,406 in 1960, a rise of about 9%. Table I gives details of agriculture's economic achievements in 1961, comparison being made with the previous year.

Industrial Production. After two years of marked progress, industry again leaped forward in 1961. According to annual figures, including seasonal enterprise, industrial production rose by 9.1%, an excellent figure even though it is below the 14% registered in 1960. Such expansion also follows two years that were particularly favourable to industrial production and all three branches contributed in fairly equal measure.

The *mining industry*, which made but a small contribution to industrial expansion in 1960, showed considerable improvement last year (+7.4%), although it still remains below the averages for industry as a whole. There was a strong rise in solid fuels (related to consumption by thermoelectric plants) while liquid and gaseous fuels again revealed signs of slackening, following a trend that became evident in 1960. The *manufacturing industries*, on the other hand, recorded an increase of 11.2%, machine tools again reaching a high level and surpassing the 1960 output by 22%. Expansion in this

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branch of industry is the result of the enormous strides being made by automobile manufacturers whose production rose to 759,000 vehicles valued at approximately 586 milliard lire. The *metallurgical industries* increased their output to the point of keeping plants working at full capacity for most of the year.

Industries processing non-metallic minerals also took a further step forward and this was largely due to greater building activity. Brick kilns also stepped up production to speedily counterbalance the stationary conditions prevailing in 1960 as a result of bad weather which greatly limited building operations. Production of cement rose by 13.9% to reach 18 million tons against 15.8 million in 1960 and capacity has been increased from 17.8 to 20 million tons. As a result, utilization of plant has risen slightly from 89% to 90%.

Table I - Agriculture, Forests and Fishing - Gross and Net Product

BRANCH	Milliard lire		Percentage		Index 1960 = 100
	1960	1961	1960	1961	
a) Agriculture					
1) Gross saleable product	3,406.3	3,712.0	*100.0*	*100.0*	*109.0*
Cereal and vegetable products	1,167.6	1,322.0	*34.3*	*35.6*	*113.2*
Tree products	910.6	1,057.1	*26.7*	*28.5*	*116.1*
Forage	19.3	25.2	*0.6*	*0.7*	*130.6*
Edible animal products	1,296.9	1,294.8	*38.1*	*34.9*	*99.8*
Non-edible animal products	11.9	12.9	*0.3*	*0.3*	*108.5*
2) Goods and services	548.0	561.6	*16.1*	*15.1*	*102.5*
3) Amortization	257.6	262.5	*7.6*	*7.1*	*101.9*
4) *Net product*	2,600.7	2,887.9	*76.3*	*77.8*	*111.0*
b) Forests					
1) Gross product	109.3	113.2	*100.0*	*100.0*	*103.6*
2) Goods and services	4.0	4.4	*3.7*	*3.9*	*110.0*
3) Amortization	1.4	1.5	*1.3*	*1.3*	*107.1*
4) *Net product*	103.9	107.3	*95.0*	*94.8*	*103.3*
c) Fishing					
1) Gross product	49.0	59.4	*100.0*	*100.0*	*121.2*
2) Goods and services	19.3	21.3	*39.4*	*35.9*	*110.4*
3) Amortization	1.7	1.8	*3.5*	*3.0*	*105.9*
4) *Net product*	28.0	36.3	*57.1*	*61.1*	*129.6*
Total net product	2,732.6	3,031.5	*91.3*	*91.9*	*110.9*

Of the remaining manufacturing industries, the most marked progress was registered by much basic ones as chemicals, oil and coal by-products and rubber.

The expansion of the chemical industry, which was particularly outstanding in previous years, continued in 1961 and though there signs of a slight slowing-down production still rose by 12.8%.

Production of *electrical energy* totalled 60.9 milliard kwh against 56.2 milliard in 1960, an increase of 8.1%. Because of diminished rainfall, output of hydroelectric energy fell by 9% so that the increase in demand had to be met with a rise in production from thermoelectric plants.

The contraction in gas (—1.8%) is due to greater use of methane and liquid gases.

The slower rhythm of the *building industry*, particularly residential and public projects, noted in 1960, was followed by a swift recovery in 1961 and 2,146,000 habitable rooms were built against 2,034,000 in the previous year, an increase of 5.5%. Since average prices per room have increased as a result of higher salaries and a rise in the cost of building materials, the value of residential building went up by 8.3%, from 1,101 milliard in 1960 to 1,192 milliard lire in 1961.

The increase was even more marked in the case of non-residential building which showed an increase in value of 20.3%, rising from 340 to 409 milliard lire between 1960 and 1961. Once again, the trend was due to higher average prices.

Table II - Industry - Value and Net Product
(in milliard lire at current prices)

BRANCH	Total Value		Net Product		Index for net product (1960=100)
	1960	1961	1960	1961	
Mining	195	208	130	135	*103.8*
Manufacturing	5,668	6,327	4,920	5,473	*111.2*
Electricity, gas and water	495	527	298	309	*130.7*
Building	1,276	1,405	1,165	1,283	*110.1*
Total	7,634	8,467	6,513	7,200	*110.5*

Net Product of Tertiary Activities

Tertiary activities also showed a marked improvement over 1960, net product rising from 4,673 milliard lire to 5,093 milliard, an increase of 9% at present currency values and not far behind the figure registered for the primary and industrial branches. A more detailed examination shows that transport and telecommunications rose from 1,049 milliard lire in 1960 to 1,142 milliard in 1961, equal to 8.9%, all sectors within this specific branch contributing in a more or less equal manner.

No impressive results were achieved by maritime transport which obtained only a slight improvement over 1960, rising from 133 to 134 milliard lire. This was due to contrasting factors. Cargo loaded increased from 27 million tons in 1960 to 28.5% million tons last year while cargo discharged was 74.7 and 85.5 million respectively. Passenger traffic was, on the whole, satisfactory and rose by 12%. However, there were considerable repercussions from oscillations in coal and oil.

Civil Aviation, on the other hand, went ahead by leaps and bounds with a marked expansion in passengers and freight. The number of passengers embarked and disembarked rose by 29.3%, reaching a total of 3,765,000 in 1961 while freight increased by 36.1% to reach 46.4 thousand tons.

Net product from communications in 1961 was far higher and reached a figure of 305 milliard lire, 10.3% more than that of 1960. Achievements in all sectors were excellent, particularly postal services and telephones.

Telephone subscribers rose from 3,058,000 at the end of 1960 to 3,339,000 at the end of 1961, an increase of 281,000. There were also more television and radio license-holders, the 1961 figure being 8,488,000, 6% more than in 1960.

Table III - Value and Net Product - Tertiary Activities
(*In milliard lire at current prices*)

BRANCH	Total Value		Net Product		Index for net product (1960=100)
	1960	1961	1960	1961	
Transport and Communications	1,222	1,331	1,049	1,142	*108.9*
Commerce	1,628	1,772	1,559	1,700	*109.0*
Banks and Insurance	633	716	611	693	*113.4*
Professions and various	717	764	698	744	*106.6*
Housing	933	1,004	756	814	*107.7*
Total	5,133	5,587	4,673	5,093	*109.0*

Commercial activities have expanded and, in Communes with over 20,000 inhabitants, 24,000 licenses for trading and 2,000 licenses for restaurants, bars, etc. were issued by the authorities, representing an overall increase of 4.5%. Between the end of 1960 and the end of 1961, the number of hotels had risen from 32,405 to 33,457 and available accomodation went up at the same time from 792,603 to 857,932 beds (+65,329).

Good production trends in all branches led to an increase of 9.1% in net product from private sources (from 12,885 milliard lire in 1960 to 14,063 milliard lire in 1961) while the value of goods and services provided by the public authorities and their agencies amounted to 3,325 milliard lire against 2,950 milliard in 1960 (+9.3%).

National income

Domestic net product, calculated net of exchequer dues which are not included in estimates of goods and services plus net product of all economic branches, rose by 16,108 milliard lire with an increase of 9.2% over 1960.

Exchequer dues, not included in estimation of net product, have expanded considerably, the figure rising from 2,364 to 2,691 milliard lire (13.8%).

Table IV - National Income

COMPONENTS	Milliard lire at current prices		Percentage		1961 Index (1960=100)
	1960	1961	1960	1961	
Net product from private sources	12,885	14,063	67.5	67.1	*109.1*
Net product from public sources	1,872	2,045	9.8	9.7	*109.2*
Net product at market prices	17,121	18,799	89.7	89.6	*109.8*
Net income from abroad	76	106	0.4	0.5	*139.5*
National income	17,197	18,905	90.1	90.1	*109.9*
Amortization	1,881	2,070	9.9	9.9	*110.0*
Gross national income at market prices	*19,078*	*20,975*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*109.9*

Domestic net product valued at market prices (and therefore including indirect taxes, net of subsidies to productive sources) increased by 9.8% to reach 18,799 milliard lire.

Net income from abroad, although expanding by 39.5%, had little influence on the difference registered between the rise in national income and net product at market prices.

National income is thus 18,905 milliard lire and has risen by 9.9% over the 1960 figure.

Distribution and Redistribution of Income. As in previous years, the Institute of Statistics has calculated income of employed persons, revealing that this reached 8,987 milliard lire in 1961 against 8,178 milliard in 1960, the increase being 9.9%.

The rise is due to greater employment, wage and salary levels and accessory burdens.

Increased production in 1961 permitted higher employment, particularly in non-agricultural branches which registered an increase of 616,000 units, equal to 4.5% of the total persons employed in such activities in 1960.

Consolidated Account. General cash movement closed in 1961 with a surplus of 232.1 milliard lire, the result of a series of receipts totalling 8,371.5 milliard lire and disbursments of 8,139.4 milliard lire. The surplus in 1960 was 321.4 milliard lire.

Table V - Income per Economic Branch

BRANCH	Milliard lire		Percentage		Index 1961 (1960=100)
	1960	1961	1960	1961	
Private enterprise	6,324.4	6,960.9	77.3	77.5	*110.1*
Agriculture, forests and fishing	478.5	493.6	5.8	5.5	*103.2*
Industry	3,746.2	4,174.1	45.8	46.5	*111.4*
Tertiary	2,099.7	2,293.2	25.7	25.5	*109.2*
Public enterprise	1,854.0	2,026.0	22.7	22.5	*109.3*
General total	8,178.4	8,986.9	100.0	100.0	*109.9*

So-called Government « savings » — surplus from receipts and expenditure — were more or less the same as in 1960: 690.1 milliard lire against 685.1 milliard. Additional receipts amounting to 483.3 milliard lire, resulting from extra tax revenue, were offset by higher disbursments of 478.3 milliard lire brought about by additional expenditure on goods and services, wage and pension increases and transfers.

The surplus on the current account largely permitted the deficit on the capital account to be covered (458 milliard lire last year). Employment of income for social purposes may be classified as follows: contributions by the public authorities, local government, public and private charities and assistance organizations and employers; disbursments for services counterbalancing deductions from incomes or social security contributions from employers; pensions; various. Expenditure on social security, borne by public funds, totalled 559.9 milliard lire in 1961, against 496.5 milliard lire in 1960, an increase of 12.7%. Expenditure by local government increased from 168 milliard in 1960 to 191.9 milliard lire in 1961 and to these figures should be added the outgoings of local and national assistance and charity organizations which rose from 446.8 milliard lire in 1960 to 499 milliard lire in 1961 (+11.7%).

In general, total disbursments on social security (excluding pensions to private and public employees) totalled 2,679.7 milliard lire in 1961, a rise of 8.4% over 1960.

Pensions to private employees and Civil Servants increased from 901.5 to 1,009.4 milliard between 1960 and 1961, equal to 12%. It must be pointed out, however, that transfers, including pensions, totalled 3,689.1 milliard lire against 3,373.7 milliard in 1960, a rise of 9.3%.

Employment of Internal Resources. Resources available for internal use amounted to 20,840 milliard in 1961 (+9.3 at current values). Expenditure on private consumption — considered at stable prices — rose to 12,235 milliard lire in 12,235 milliard lire in 1960 and to 13,067 milliard lire in 1961, the rise in terms of quantity being 6.8%, one of the highest registered during the postwar period. Changes in the structure of consumption have revealed characteristics similar to those common to all progressive nations and greater importance is now attached to the purchase of durable goods for domestic use and transportation, expenditure on services and, as far as foodstuffs are concerned, on such products as fats, vegetables, fruit, coffee and sugar; there has been a drop in expenditure on bread and cereals.

Table VI - Private Consumption in 1960 and 1961

ITEM	Value in milliard lire			Variations on 1960
	At current prices		At 1960 prices	
	1960	1961	1961	
Food and drink	6,153	6,647	6,564	+ 8.0
Tobacco	555	574	588	+ 3.4
Clothing and other personal effects	1,268	1,336	1,329	+ 5.4
Housing	945	1,016	968	+ 7.5
Fuels and electrical energy	349	371	374	+ 6.3
Durable goods for domestic use	297	334	342	+12.5
Non-durable goods for domestic use and various personal services	452	490	485	+ 8.4
Health	531	596	586	+12.2
Transport	897	985	1,002	+ 9.8
Communications	138	154	151	+11.6
Hotels and catering	339	374	372	+10.3
Entertainment and recreation	652	697	680	+ 6.9
a) Books and newspapers	221	241	230	+ 9.0
b) Theatre, cinema, etc.	250	262	255	+ 4.8
c) Other expenditure	181	194	195	+ 7.2
Sundries	201	226	221	+12.4
Total	12,777	13,800	13,662	+ 8.0
Less duplications	542	606	595	+11.8
General total	12,235	13,194	13,067	+ 7.8

As observed earlier, there has been a continued expansion in expenditure on durable articles for domestic use and transportation. In terms of quantity, domestic appliances and television sets rose by 25% and 22.8% respectively and transport by 23.5%.

Gross investments were valued at 5,358 milliard lire in 1961, against 4,746 milliard in 1960, the rise in two years being 12.9% in terms of money and 10.4% in terms of quantity. The total figure represents 5,058 milliard lire in fixed investments and 300 milliard lire in variations in reserves. Considering fixed investments per branch of economic activity, the highest percentage increase refers to industry, with 21.5% in terms of money and 17.4% in real terms. Investments in agriculture remained more or less stationary in terms of value and showed a slight contraction in terms of quantity.

Table VII - Gross Investments at Current and Stable Prices

INVESTMENT BRANCH	Value (milliard lire)			Percentage variations 1961/1960	
	Current prices		1960 prices		
	1960	1961	1961	Curr. prices	1960 prices
Agriculture	538	539	527	+ 0.2	— 2.0
Industry	1,309	1,590	1,537	+21.5	+17.4
Transport and Communications	747	892	897	+19.4	+20.1
Housing	1,101	1,192	1,156	+ 8.3	+ 5.0
Public Works	449	485	470	+ 8.0	+ 4.7
Sundry	297	360	352	+21.2	+18.5
Total fixed investments	4,441	5,058	4,939	+13.9	+11.2
Variations in reserves	305	300	299	—	—
Total gross investments	4,746	5,358	5,238	+12.9	+10.4

The Economic Balance Sheet

The results achieved in 1961 are to be seen in the economic balance sheet set out in Table VIII. The total available sums for internal use and exports, equal to the total gross national income plus imports of goods and services, rose from 22,429 milliard lire in 1960 to 24,726 milliard lire in 1961 (+10%). Eliminating variations in prices, the quantitative increase in the total of available reserves was 9%. The rise in available reserves was divided into 1,768 milliard lire for internal use and 529 milliard lire for increased export of goods and services. The latter, therefore, expanded by 15.8% in value and 17.6% in volume to reach a total of 3,886 milliard lire.

Available reserves for internal use increased from 19,072 milliard lire in 1960 to 20,840 milliard lire in 1961. The rise was divided

nto 1,156 milliard lire (65.4%) for higher consumption and 612 mil-iard lire for greater investments (34.6%). Gross investments were qual to 5,358 milliard lire, 12% above the 1960 figure. Consumption ose from 14,326 milliard lire to 15,261 milliard (+8.1%).

Total net national income rose from 17,197 to 18,905 milliard lire nd, at the same time, net current foreign transfers increased slightly rom 203 to 208 milliard lire so that the total available for consumption nd savings expanded by 1,713 milliard lire (9.8%), rising from 17,400 o 19,113 milliard lire.

Table VIII - Italian Economic Balance Sheet (*in milliard lire*)

	1960	1961		1960	1961
Gross national income	19,078	20,975	Private consumption	12,235	13,194
Imports of goods and services	3,351	3,751	Public consumption	2,091	2,288
			Total Consumption ..	14,326	15,482
			Fixed gross investments ..	4,441	5,058
			Variations in reserves	+ 305	+ 300
			Total gross investments	4,746	5,358
			Exports of goods and services	3,357	3,886
Total	22,429	24,726	*Total*.....	22,429	24,726

Net national savings, the difference between the said total and total onsumption, increased from 3,074 to 3,631 milliard lire, equal to 8.1%. Gross national savings, obtained by adding total amortization o net savings, swelled from 4,955 to 5,701 milliard lire.

Gross capital therefore increased by 746 milliard lire, equal to 15% nd this permitted the covering of greater fixed investments.

CONVERSION TABLES

LENGTH

1 mm = 0.03937 ins.
1 cm = 0.3937 ins.
1 m = 39.37 ins.
1 m = 3.281 feet.
1 m = 1.0936 yds.
1 km = 0.62137 Statute miles.
1 km = 3.280.8 feet.
1 km = 0.5396 nautical miles.

SURFACE

1 mmq = 0.00155 sq. ins.
1 cmq = 0.155 sq. ins.
1 mq = 10.764 sq. ft.
1 mq = 1.196 sq. yd.
1 kmq = 0.3861 sq. mi (Statute)
1 kmq = 247.1 acres.
1 ha = 2.471 acres.

CAPACITY

1 mc = 35.314 cu. ft.
1 mc = 1.308 cu. yd.
1 mc = 264.18 gals (U.S.A.231 cu. in)
1 cm = 220.09 gals (Imperial gallon)
1 l = 35.21 fl. oz (G.B.)
1 l = 0.22009 gals (Imp.)
1 hl = 22.009 gals (Imp.)

WEIGHT

1 hg = 3.527 oz (avoirdupois)
1 kg = 2.2046 lbs (avoirdupois)
1 kg = 35.27 oz (avoirdupois)
1 q = 220.46 lbs (avoirdupois)
1 t = 0.98421 tons (long-ton-G.B.)

TEMPERATURE

Fahrenheit = (Centigrade × 1.8) + 32.
Centigrade = (Fahrenheit — 32) ×. 55.

N.B. - mm = millimetre
cm = centimetre
m = metre
km = kilometre
hg = hectogramme
kg = kilogramme
q = quintal
t = ton
l = litre
hl = hectolitre

HEAT

1 Kcal = 3.8 B.T.U.

ITALIAN FOREIGN CREDITS

Currency Regulations. Export and Finance

The following observations concern Italian currency regulations in relation to methods of payment in foreign trade, including credits in foreign currencies, credits from exports of Italian goods and others.

Currency Regulations

As from December 8, 1934, Italy created a State monopoly on foreign payments and such a measure was justified by the scarcity of funds with which to pay for imports, particularly raw materials and durable goods necessary to economic expansion.

This monopoly still exists, although it is far less rigid than in the past, and requires that « resident citizens » (1) shall cede to the Italian Exchange Office (Decree-Law No. 476, June 6, 1956, Article 8), through the Bank of Italy or any authorized credit institute or bank, all resources suitable to the execution of payments abroad, including all foreign currencies, Italian or foreign script, bonds and securities payable in other countries, including credits payable in foreign currency.

Credits from Exports

It is a well known fact that foreign markets cannot be penetrated solely by means of price and quality of goods; one of the most important factors relates to method of payment and the length of time permitted. In recent years, there has been a tendency to allow foreign importers longer periods of payment and this has become increasingly common with the new markets presented by under-developed countries. Because of their limited economic resources, such countries must be accorded technical and financial aid that is far more generous.

Italian exporters, therefore, have also been compelled to settle for easier terms of payment and because of the fact that credits

(1) A term that embraces: persons holding Italian citizenship operating in Italian territory; persons with foreign nationality and stateless persons resident in the Republic of Italy, limited to activities that produce income within the said territory; persons holding Italian citizenship but residing abroad, limited to activities that produce income within the said territory; persons with business premises abroad but who handle business producing income within the territory of the Republic of Italy.

remain almost untouched over fairly lengthy periods, they are forced to turn elsewhere for financial aid and, with the increased risk attached to final settlement of outstandings, to approach the insurance companies.

It is for this reason that the public authorities have attempted to provide aid, offering importers and exporters the chance of insuring foreign credits and of receiving financial aid at terms that are considerable better than those offered by the market (Law No. 635 July 5, 1961). However, insurance is limited to risks of a political nature, all those of a commercial character being excluded and left to private insurance to handle.

Tied and Untied Credits

Certain banks and credit houses provide financial aid with or without the obligation to use this for the purchase of goods from the country from which such aid originates. The former are known as tied credits and the latter as untied credits. The granting of such aid is possible in Italy under Law No. 635, July 5, 1961 but only the emerging countries are eligible. Insurance cover and State financial aid is also foreseen in this case.

Untied credits are granted to foreign public banks or to governments for the purpose of strengthening and developing the economy of backward areas. This is the principle underlying Italy's policy of aid to under-developed nations, a policy that, directly or indirectly, has had a definite influence on the growth of exports.

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Organization and Activities of various Scientific Branches

All undertakings concerning science and technology are coordinated by the *National Research Council* (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - C.N.R.) which is an official, public and independent body (1).

Working under the auspices of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the Council « promotes, coordinates and controls research directed towards scientific and technological advancement; gives opinions on matters pertaining to public intervention in scientific and technological branches; drafts general and technical regulations and examines scientific and technical problems ». The C.N.R. is also responsible for the organization of international scientific conferences and meetings and its past successes include the important Conference on Astronomy, held in Rome in 1952, the Conference on Geodosy and Geophysics, held in Rome in 1954 and the Conference on Applied Mechanics, held at Stresa in 1960.

From a structural viewpoint, the Council is divided into a number of National Committees, vested with advisory powers and composed of 72 members. Forty are elected from members of scientific faculties, twelve from among experts who are not connected with universities, while twenty are appointed by the President of the C.N.R. following recommendations from public departments, organs particularly interested in the activities of the Council and industrial and manufacturing circles. The National Committees in office for the period 1960-1963 are responsible for the following: *Agriculture and Livestock*, *Biology and Medicine*, *Chemistry*, *Physics*, *Geography*, *Geology and Mineralogy*, *Engineering* and *Mathematics*.

These Committees are special bodies that advise the National Research Council which draws upon their services as a means of fulfilling its institutional objectives.

Over the past few years, the *Committee for Agriculture and Livestock* has mainly devoted its operations to genetical improvements in herbaceous plants, research on milk and viruses, pastureland, soil, phosphorganic parasites, grafting, the physiopathology of rumen, herbs and drugs, problems concerning olive growing, agriculture in mountainous localities and the pruning of fruit trees.

Research on these various matters has been considered as a preliminary to a more organic programme to follow and the working groups

(1) See also: Vol. III, No. 6, pp. 623-626.

that have been formed have been able to draw the attention o experts to certain problems that directly concern the economic de velopment of the country.

The Committee has also been responsible for setting up two organizations of particular scientific interest. The first is responsible for research on plant viruses and vectors and was founded because i was felt that Italy, like most European nations, should further study of biological, chemical and physical problems of animal and vegetable life. The second is dealing with fertilizers.

The *Committee for Biology and Medicine* has formed a working group to study embryology, while several other research undertakings are speedily assuming a character of national importance. Extensive study has been made of traditional genetics, the project being divided into human genetics, cytogenetics, extra chromosomic heredity, physiological genetics, polymorphous organisms, while yet another plan has led to the opening of an International Laboratory of Genetics and Biophysics.

This laboratory should be able to satisfy certain demands made by research and high level teaching. In fact, in the past few decades, new horizons have been opened to biological studies because of increasingly closer collaboration between biologists, mathematicians, physicists and chemists.

In order to face fresh problems, generally classified under molecular biology or biophysical genetics, it was decided to concentrate the efforts of specialists in different branches so that they might work together and prepare teaching cycles based on sound and progressive experimental research.

Because of the novelty of these new fields and the relatively few experts available, and since no one country could provide a sufficient number of tried experts in each branch, a new idea had to be adopted. Because Italy possessed a sufficient number of advanced research workers in biophysical genetics prepared to work together and since the European nations felt that it was necessary to open laboratories similar to those already operating in the United States, no difficulties were entailed in founding the International Laboratory of Genetics and Biophysics (L.I.G.B.).

This Laboratory is to carry out research and experiments in genetics and biophysics, employing such varied organisms as bacterial viruses, bacteria and fermenting agents, drosophila, tigriopus and plant and human cells under glass. Research will also be made on human genetics using immunological techniques and experiments of a statistical nature. Particular attention is to be paid to research based on the

employment of physical and chemical methods, particularly that dealing with the structure of nucleic acids, their functions as carriers of a genetic pattern, the structure of proteins, cellular and subcellular phenomena, the effects of ionizing radiation, radioautography, electronic microscopy, the employment of density of gradients in ultracentifrugation, etc.

The Committee for Biology and Medicine has also been responsible for launching two important projects dealing with enzymatology and neurophysiology. Research in the former field has been divided into two categories. Since enzymes are mainly protein that, with specific active groups, act as catalysts, study will pursue an analytical and kinetic path. Furthermore, enzymatic proteins will be examined according to the reactions they start, that is, according to the metabolism of the cells.

Organisation of the research programme, therefore, will be based on the following: structure and functional properties of enzymes; enzymes and metabolism; enzymes and lipids and glucosides; enzymes and nitrogenous metabolism; enzymes in chemistry.

The second project concerns, as stated earlier, neurophysiological research. Neurophysiology has developed enormously during the past twenty five years, mainly due to technical progress which led to the introduction of the cathodic oscillograph and the growth of electronics.

Physiology of the sensory organs and nerves has now entered the domain of experimental physiology and electrophysiological technique has led to the discover of a common tie between neurophysiology and experimental psychology. It is now possible to make an objective valuation of such phenomena as sleep, fatigue, relaxed or strained periods of wakefulness and sensoral behaviour.

The *Committee for Chemistry* has instituted a series of « laboratories » whose experiments are very diverse to those carried at universities. Two important novelties have also been introduced in the field of macromolecular chemistry and the chemistry of sources of energy.

Macromolecular Centre. Over the past few years basic and applied research on macromolecules has far surpassed the point reached in other branches. Growing interest in this field is amply justified by the marked progress made in the synthesis and structure and the chemico-physical properties of the macromolecule and recognition of their important role in fundamental biological processes.

Several groups of Italian experts have contributed a great deal towards recent advancement in the chemistry of macromolecules and

their experiments have been published in about 500 volumes and papers and world-renowned scientific magazines.

Such considerations persuaded the National Research Council to open a National Centre for the Chemistry of the Macromolecule in Italy. Its chief role is to promote scientific research on artificial and natural, organic and inorganic molecules by encourageing greater collaboration between universities studying the structure, chemico-physical properties, synthesis and mechanism of macromolecules. It is also interested in planning closer relations between chemists and biologists carrying out research on natural macromolecules, preparing graduates for basic and applied research and meeting the call for a steadily increasing number of laboratory workers for industry and experimental centres.

Chemistry and Technology of Energy Sources. This undertaking is considered as something of great importance both to economy and development. The possibilities for more rational exploitation of sources of energy are widening and embrace natural and low cost fuels of all types which may well be obtained through chemical treatment of materials solar energy and thermal energy from any source (including nuclear energy). Such sources are of the greatest importance to the future of mankind and this is amply demonstrated by the fact that the whole world is currently experimenting as widely as possible. It became obvious therefore that Italy, the home of electro-chemicals, should also devote herself to the same question, not only for the purpose of maintaining prestige but also as a means of improving living conditions and keeping up with the level of other nations.

To this end, instead of studying various problems of immediate technological interest, it was decided that it would be more suitable to carry out research that would clarify and classify the general terms of such problems as a means of world collaboration. Again, Italy realized that it would be necessary to train specialized research workers and improve the methods so far used.

To date, most attention has been given the following; a) *fuel cells.* This means research of a basic type on the behaviour of electrodes in water, hydrogen, oxygen, salts, etc. when subjected to varying temperatures. b) *employment of solar energy* for heating purposes and extracting minerals from salt water. In this case, an organic programme must be devised which is based on the requirements of the country and the results already achieved elsewhere. Also, pilot premises have to be built for experimental purposes.

The *Committee for Physics* has drafted three particularly important projects. The first concerns *cibernetics*, the science of information. This new branch of knowledge has come very much to the fore of late and it has been possible to elaborate theories that have largely contributed towards a scientific approach to the question of sending information from one point to another and the establishing of regulations that will greatly facilitate exchange of such information.

Research has been extended to the essential elements of a language and has demonstrated the diverse importance of characteristic structural elements. This, in turn, has made it possible to draft methods suitable to analysis of a language and to introduce systems that permit the transformation of the informative elements of a language into another, thus making it possible to translate.

The second project promoted by the Committee for Physics relates to the founding of a *National Centre for the Physics of the Atmosphere and Meteorology*. Italy already has many experts in this field and some extremely well equipped research stations. Those belonging to the Ministry of Aviation, the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Agriculture make daily observations at specific times. They obtain considerable data relative to conditions in the low and high atmosphere and comparison is made with information collected by similar stations abroad.

Experts already working at the many observations stations will collaborate in the programme to be drafted by the Centre which will then analyse all the data at its disposal. This will enable an organic programme to be drafted for research on problems relating to the dynamics of the atmosphere and to clarify certain basic aspects that can only be successfully analysed when experts are able to meet and pool their knowledge. It should be added that such forms of research are of exceptional importance to Italy which acts rather like a dam in the centre of the Mediterranean and is therefore in a particularly favourable position.

The third project deals with finance needed for the *computors at Pisa University*. Many highly specialized industrial companies are concentrating on the planning of calculating machines of all types and which will meet the most varied demands and modern civilization is demanding more and more of them. Spectacular results have already been achieved and it has been possible to obtain data that permit speedy settlement of many fundamental problems.

The *Committee for Geography, Geology and Mineralogy* has concerned itself with the following projects over the past few years: geological research in the Apennines, geological research in the

central and southern regions of Italy, geological and petrographical research on volcanic areas in Latium and Campania, technical geology, mineralogy of sediments, petrographical and geological research in Sardinia, the boring of the Mont Blanc tunnel, research on Physical Geography, the preparation of a map of Italy and territorial movement of the Italian population.

The Committee, within the ambit of projects of general and national interest, has also been responsible for promoting two schemes of great scientific interest.

The first entails research on crystalography and mineralogic structures and it was chosen because the 6th. Congress of the International Union of Crystalography is to be held in Rome in 1963 under the auspices of the National Research Council.

Coordination, on a national scale, of crystalographic research is directed towards introducing organic improvements to such installations as roentgenographic apparatus in laboratories, employing an electronic computor and stimulating and encouragin Italian participation in the forthcoming congress. The current scheme calls for major contributions from the C.N.R. centres of mineralogy at Rome and Turin, the Centre of Geochemistry at Florence and the institutes of mineralogy at the universities of Genoa and Pisa.

The Committee for Geography, Geology and Mineralogy is also interested in furthering research on the *geological and petrographical aspects of the Alps.* The Alpine chain is a centre of interest for scientists the world over and they have flocked from France, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Holland to study particular characteristics of the Italian slopes, where more complex problems have to be studied.

In order to organize and coordinate planning, the Committee has set up a research group composed of members of the geological and petrographical departments of Padua and experts from the geological institutes annexed to the universities of Bologna, Ferrara, Milan, Pavia and Turin and the mineralogical institutes of Bologna and Milan.

As far as *engineering* is concerned activities have been centred on the institution of some Instructors' Groups which are to be responsible for various types of research. These groups have an important task before them for they will have to pave the way for advanced studies in the future on such varied subjects as space propulsion, fuels, new ways of transforming thermal energy into electrical energy, the physical and technological properties of semiconductors and solid materials, amplifying apparatus for electromagnetic waves, etc.

The Committee has formed a research group to deal with the question of analytical photogrammetry which is of great importance

at the present time because of the growth of official cartography. Because of this, help is to be received from the Institute of Photogrammetry of the Milan Polytechnic and the Military Geographical Institute which has to complete a 1:25,000 map of Italy and prepare another with a scale of 1:10,000.

Another group has been formed for the purpose of studying ultra-fast motion pictures. From the very start, motion pictures have been used for research purposes and, with the growth and widening of all technical and scientific branches they are becoming increasingly important. They can be of immense help to the research worker since they permit detailed examination of all the various phases of an experiment but it now admitted that certain changes that may take place in matter or other compounds can only be followed with ultra-fast film, Naturally, the use of motion picture cameras in the many fields of research calls for special equipment and highly skilled personnel able to adopt the methods most suitable to an infinite number of experiments and to introduce modifications when necessary.

Centres dealing in this exist abroad, one of the foremost being that at Göttingen (Institut für den wissenschaftlichen Film). There are none in Italy, except for the « Institute of Scientific Photography » annexed to the Milan Polytechnic and it has thus been decided that one should be founded.

The *Committee for Mathematics* has created 40 research groups concerned with the three fundamental branches of analysis, geometry and applied mathematics. These groups are composed of 80 directors of research, 268 research workers and 40 graduates who have receive grants-in-aid, and 19 treatises, published in two series, have been written (1).

The National Research Council has now turned its attention to a new branch and is interesting itself in questions relating to industry.

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(1) FIRST SERIES: *G. Fichera*, Analisi lineare; - *S. Cinquini, M. Cinquini*, Equazioni alle derivate parziali di tipo iperbolico; - *E. Bompiani*, Metriche non euclidee; - *E. G. Togliatti*, Trasformazioni cremoniane; - *O. Chisini*, Singolarità di curve piane e iperspaziali; - *G. Zappa*, Fondamenti di teoria dei Gruppi; - *A. Signorini*, Trasformazioni termoelastiche linearizzate e semilinearizzate; - *D. Graffi*, Oscillazioni non lineari; - *B. Finzi* e collaboratori, Plasticità.

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It should not be forgotten that the present prosperous economic situation and the increase in national income, with a consequent rise in wages and salaries and production costs, will soon place Italian industry in the same conditions as those of other European countries. Because of this, scientific research must be directed towards making sure that competitive possibilities do not diminish. Aware of this, the National Research Council has decided to carry out an applied research programme by stipulating agreements directly with industry, founding research associations and instituting special experimental centres.

The above is only a general picture of what the C.N.R. has undertaken of late. The Government has now decided that more funds must be made available and this will permit further projects to be drafted and launched and research to be maintained at its present high level.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS - ROME

Documenti di Vita Italiana, a monthly review in Italian of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year XII).

Documents de la Vie Italienne, a two-monthly review in French of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year IX).

Hoy en Italia, a two-monthly review in Spanish of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year X).

Documenti - Berichte über das Leben in Italien a two-monthly review in German of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year IX)

Vita Italiana, monthly posters on Italian life (in Italian, at 99th issue).

Italia, an illustrated magazine published every two months in five languages - English, French, Spanish, German and Arabic (Year 1).

Italdoc, bulletin published every fifteen days and containing information for the press in four languages - English, Spanish, French and German (Year 1).

The Service also edits series of volumes and pamphlets for distribution in Italy and abroad. It also distributes, on request, photographs, or plastic clichés documenting Italian life, to Italian and foreign newspapers; it is also responsible for the production of documentary films illustrating the development of Italian life. The documentaries produced — many of which have been dubbed in a number of languages and distributed abroad — are about 200.

CULTURAL AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

More intense efforts to widen Cultural relations

During the last few years the competent authorities in Italy have sought to further cultural agreements with foreign countries deeming them an important factor in greater international collaboration. It must be pointed out, however, that cultural relations with countries of long-standing civilisation require no stimulus: with these Italy has manifold ties rooted in history and tradition. It is the cultural contact with countries recently acquiring nationhood that needs to be intensified; for these have, through a variety of circumstances, remained isolated from the two-way movement that constitutes cultural reciprocity.

The following are some of the latest cultural agreements — already, or about to be, concluded — with foreign countries (1):

Rome, December 3, 1960: *Cultural Agreement between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the Peoples Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.* This was signed by the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Koca Popovic, during his official visit to Rome, and came provisionally into force with the exchange of notes of June 21, 1961.

In accordance with principles of reciprocity and non-interference in the home affairs of other nations, the document sanctions various forms of activity and exchange ranging from university teaching to artistic and sporting events.

Lima, April 8, 1961: *Cultural Agreement between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of Peru.* Signed in conjunction with the visit of the Italian President at the time, Signor Gronchi, this Agreement sanctions the setting up of a Peruvian cultural institute in Rome and allows for the stepping-up of mutual cultural activity in the fields of culture, art, tourism and sport. Both countries, moreover, undertook to recognise the validity of certain academic qualifications.

Buenos Aires, April 12, 1961: *Cultural Agreement between the Government of Italy and the Government of the Republic of Argentina.* This agreement (also signed in conjunction with the official

(1) For further information refer to " General Index " (Education), vol. XI, No. 1, pp. 3787-3800.

visit of President Gronchi) is embracing and foresees the development of a large number of cultural enterprises. Both countries, in particular, undertook to examine the question of recognising academic qualifications on basis of parity.

Rome, April 26, 1961: *Cultural Agreement between Italy and Somalia.* This document authorises and regulates the work of Italian educational and cultural institutes in Somalia. Moreover, it sanctions the granting of scholarships and other forms of cultural initiative.

Rome, April 26, 1961: *Technical Cooperation Agreement between Italy and Somalia.*

As far as multilateral International Conventions covering cultural matters are concerned, it should be remembered that following the law of June 11, 1960, no. 723, Italy formally adhered (with the letter of October 24, 1960) to the *International Study Centre of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Monuments*, which is sponsored by UNESCO.

Scholarships for Foreign Students

The number of scholarships granted by the Italian Government and the Cultural Relations Department of the Ministry of Education has undergone a constant and notable increase in recent years as the following data confirm: Academic Year 1957-58 — 223 scholarships; Academic Year 1958-59 — 342 scholarships; Academic Year 1959-60 — 703 scholarships; Academic Year 1960-61 — 1,007 scholarships. These figures refer only to scholarships lasting a whole academic year.

It is worth while examining a particular year (1960-61) to see how the Italian Government distributed these scholarships among various geographical areas:

Western Europe and the Mediterranean	191
Eastern Europe	35
Middle East and Mediterranean Africa	146
Africa South of the Sahara	191
Asia	151
Australasia	12
North America	28
Latin America	147

To the above should be added the 106 scholarships granted to Italian students resident abroad.

How are these scholarship holders divided up? The majority of them (711) specialise in scientific or technical subjects; 170 take literature in some form, and 126 go in for arts and music. The most popular faculties are medicine, engineering, and architecture in that order. Rome alone received more than half of these students (528): Florence came next with 80, Milan and Turin with 68 each, Naples with 55, and Bologna with 47.

Most scholarship holders attend universities for a degree of an advanced course, but there are scholars and young teachers anxious to carry out their own research under the supervision of a well-known university teacher.

Technical Assistance Awards deserve separate mention: these are granted to technicians and foreign experts to enable them to spend periods of practical training at major concerns, laboratories and specialised institutes.

Besides scholarships of a year's duration, about a thousand special awards were made in the summers of 1960 and 1961. These last a month, and are granted mainly to young students who are anxious to perfect their knowledge of Italian or follow a course of music. Those receiving this award came from 91 different countries in 1960-61; the figure for 1961-62 is expected to exceed 100.

In 1961-62, also, the increase in the number of scholarships of a year's duration has continued, and will probably be around 1,200 although a definite figure cannot yet be given.

The important thing is that an effort has been made to make these scholarships increasingly worth while, by providing the holders with forms of assistance both academic and otherwise and by augmenting the value of the scholarship.

Holders from emerging countries are granted free travel; they receive their monthly allowance during the summer vacation; and are afforded the chance of studying Italian for four months before their regular course begins. Rather than a new idea, this is a development of what was already in being in 1960-61. In this connection, the cooperation of the « Compagnia Italiana Turismo » (CIT) deserves to be emphasised. It has backed up the work of the Ministry by taking on the far from easy task of arranging travel facilities for holders, booking seats, fixing routes, and providing tickets in advance, etc.

Another new measure has been the compulsory insurance of holders against sickness and accidents, supervised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This has been possible thanks to the cooperation of the National Insurance Institute; and it is hoped in the future to extend the scheme to ever-greater categories of foreign students.

However, the idea that is bound to have the most interesting developments is the institution of the *Comitato Assistenza Borsisti* (Assistance to Scolarship-Holders Committee). This is concerned with the student's welfare, finds him lodgings in university hostels, advises him over his studies, and arranges cultural and recreational activities such as excursions, concerts, lectures and sports competitions, etc. The Committee has branches already in Rome, Pavia, Venice, and Naples, and others will be set up in other university towns.

Courses in Italian Language and Culture for Foreigners

Special courses in Italian language and culture for foreigners are run at the « University for Foreigners » at Perugia (1) — an institution *sui generis* set up by Royal Decree of October 29, 1925 No. 1965. Its objective is to provide a deeper knowledge of Italy in all her past and present life: that is to say, language, literature, arts, history, customs, thought, politics and industrial organization.

As Table I shows, 28, 177 foreign students from 96 nations attended this university between 1921 and 1960. Courses run from

Table I - University For Foreigners, Perugia - Number of Students Attending According to Nationality from 1921-1960

Nationality	No.	Nationality	No.	Nationality	No.	Nationality	No.
Afghanistan	9	Eritrea	1	Lebanon	45	Singapore	3
Albania	154	Ethiopia	16	Liberia	9	Syria	41
Saudi Arabia....	7	Philippines.....	8	Libya	50	Somalia	55
Argentine	69	Finland	160	Leichtenstein....	3	Spain	450
Australia	271	France	2,780	Luxembourg	22	U.S.A.....	3,906
Austria	630	Germany	3,853	Malesia	2	South Africa	87
Belgium	393	Ghana.....	8	Malta	121	Sudan	6
Burma	1	Japan	44	Morocco	6	Sweden	395
Bolivia	4	Jordan	23	Mexico	42	Switzerland	2,953
Brazil	90	Gt. Britain	2,645	Monaco	1	Thailand.....	19
Bulgaria.....	70	Greece.....	305	Nicaragua	15	Togoland	1
Cambodia	1	Guatemala	9	Nigeria	5	Tunisia	26
Canada	198	Guinea	14	Norway	132	Turkey	94
Czekoslovakia ..	146	Honduras	6	New Zealand....	67	Hungary.....	1,251
Chile	37	Hong Kong	2	Oman	1	U.S.S.R.	62
China	66	India	152	Low Countries ..	633	Uruguay.....	15
Cyprus	1	Indonesia	9	Pakistan.....	9	Venezuela	37
Columbia	64	Irak.....	27	Panama	30	Vietnam	5
Korea	1	Iran.....	188	Paraguay	4	Yemen	21
Costarica	13	Ireland	135	Peru	51	Yugoslavia.....	435
Cuba	23	Iceland	5	Poland	320	Displaced Persons	25
Denmark	473	Israel	79	Portorico	5		
Egypt	415	Italy	2,602	Portugal	141		
Salvador.....	16	Kuweit	1	Dominican Rep..	5		
Ecuador	13	Laos	1	Rumania	333	*Total*	28,177

(2) For further information refer to " General Index " (Education), Vol. XI, No. 1, pp. 2787-2800.

April 1st to the end of December. Teaching at an advanced level is given by the staff of various university faculties or by well-known figures in the political, scientific, artistic and literary worlds. Subjects include Italian institutions, Italian literature, history of art (painting, sculpture, architecture, music and applied arts), Italian geography and history, Italian thought down the centuries (religion, law, moral science, scienze, history of philosophy), pedagogy, and Italian antiquities.

Those taking the Etruscology course are eligible for a diploma attesting specialization. Then part from advanced cultural courses there are three-monthly courses in Italian language, literature and civilisation divided into three sections: an introductory course, a secondary course, and a senior course. If successful in the examinations, students are entitled to a certificate attesting knowledge

Table II - University for Foreigners, Perugia - Student Attendance over the Academic Years 1946-1960

YEAR	No. of Students	YEAR	No. of Students
1946	103	1954	1,014
1947	209	1955	1,313
1948	316	1956	1,535
1949	524	1957	1,634
1950	679	1958	1,715
1951	787	1959	2,052
1952	900	1960	2,406
1953	891		

of the Italian language (after the introductory and secondary courses), and to a diploma attesting capacity to teach Italian abroad after the senior course.

During the Academic Year, the University arranges concerts and excursions to places of historical interest or of artistic and natural beauty.

No diploma or certificate is required for entry to the University at Perugia; this is necessary only for those taking examinations in senior course. Students enjoy special facilities as regards their return fare, residence permits, and free entry to State and Vatican Museums.

Courses in Italian language and culture are now being organized by a growing number of Universities. The principal topics are art, literature and history combined with visits to towns richly endowed with painting and architecture, etc, to monuments and archaeological excavations. Indeed, the value of such courses de-

rives in large part from the close link between the Universities and the surrounding area, especially if the former are old foundations.

A list is given below of those Universities and other bodies which organised courses for foreign students in the year 1960-61. Some courses not devoted to language and literature (viz. music, and legal questions) are included:

Dante Alighieri Society, Rome — Courses in Italian language and culture.

University for Foreigners, Perugia — Courses in Italian language and culture at Palazzo Gallenga.

Florence University — Cultural Centre for Foreigners. Courses in Italian language and culture. Via San Gallo.

Siena University — School of Italian language and culture for foreigners.

Pisa University — Courses in Italian language and culture held at Viareggio in the « Cristoforo Colombo » College.

Padua University — Inter-university meetings for Italian and foreign students and scholars.
Language courses held at Bressanone.

Bologna University — Course of Italian language and culture at the « A. Marvelli » Students Hostel in Rimini.

Genoa University — Course in Italian language and culture held at Villa Lomellini — Santa Margherita Ligure.

Milan University — Courses in Italian language and culture held in Palazzo Feltrinelli at Gargnano sul Garda.

Urbino University — Courses in Italian language and culture and a course in comparative law for foreigners.

The « L. A. Muratori » Institute of Historical Sciences, Verona — Summer courses at Garda sul Lago in language and culture for European undergraduates and graduates.

The « Ca' Foscari » University Institute of Economics and Commerce, Venice — Summer courses in language, art and Italian literature for foreigners.

International Centre of Mediterranean Culture, Via S. Pellico, 8, Milan — Courses in Italian language and culture for foreign students held on the island of Ponza.

Conservatorio di Musica « Benedetto Marcello », Venice — « Vacanze Musicali » (Musical Holidays).

Accademia Musicale Chigiana, Siena — Summer completion courses for foreigners.

The « Andrea Palladio » International Centre for Architectural Studies, Vicenza — Summer course in the history of Venetian Architecture.

The « Pietro Vannucci » Fine Arts Academy, Perugia — Summer courses in painting and sculpture for foreigners.

The « Luigi Severini » International Magistrates Centre, Perugia — Seminars and meetings for Italian and foreign magistrates.

The « John Hopkins University » Scholarships

The Bologna Centre of the Hopkins University made available a number of scholarships to help needy and deserving students during the Academic Year 1960-61. These were intended to help with attendance fees and to pay the travelling expenses of students living outside Bologna. In addition, the « American Committee for Cultural Exchange with Foreign Countries » in Rome and the Italian « Esso Standard » have, in agreement with the Bologna Centre, instituted further annual scholarships (five and one respectively). Then the Foreign Ministry, in agreement with the Higher School of International Studies, has decided to award competitive scholarships to three Italian and three American students.

Table III - Students Attending the « John Hopkins University » from 1955-1961

NATIONALITY	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Austria	8	4	6	4	7	2
Belgium	—	1	—	2	3	6
France	4	4	—	2	3	2
Germany	3	7	2	9	6	10
Italy	*10*	*8*	*11*	*12*	*9*	*9*
Holland	—	—	1	—	2	1
Spain	—	—	1	—	—	—
U.S.A.	20	21	16	17	22	31
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	45	45	37	46	52	62

Finally, the Bologna Centre awarded thirty scholarships for the Academic Year 1960-61 divided up as follows: 13 for citizens of the USA, 4 for Belgian citizens, 3 for Italian citizens, 3 for Austrian citizens, 3 for German citizens, 2 for French citizens, 1 for a Dutch citizen and 1 for a Swiss citizen.

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GIRLS' EDUCATION

Illiteracy disappearing. More girls attending lower and senior secondary schools

All the censuses carried out since Italy became a united country have shown that illiteracy was more common among women than men (1).

In 1861, of 100 males over 6 years of age, 72 were illiterate but the figure rose to 84 for women. Forty years later, in 1901, male illiteracy was estimated at 51% but that among women still remained considerably higher at 61%. By 1951, male illiteracy had dropped to 11% and female illiteracy to 15%. The results of the 1961 census are still not known but it is now thought that the figures will be in the region of 3% and 6% respectively.

The greatest number of illiterates exist among the rural classes, particularly in those localities where the population is dispersed. It is not always easy to reach elementary schools from isolated farm houses and, in addition, girls are often kept at home to assist and to look after younger children while the parents are busy in the fields. This, to a great extent, explains why censuses have revealed that illiteracy is common among country women.

Table I - Illiterates per 100 Persons over 6 years

Census	Per 100 males	Per 100 females	Excess female illiterates	Census	Per 100 males	Per 100 females	Excess female illiterates
1861.....	72	84	12	1921.....	24	30	6
1871.....	67	79	12	1931.....	17	24	7
1881.....	61	74	13	1951.....	11	15	4
1901.....	51	61	10	1961 (a) ..	3	6	3
1911.....	33	42	9				

(a) Estimated figures.

The data shown point to the reduction in illiteracy and the contraction in the excess figure for women which was 12/13 last century and now estimated at about three for the past few years. In other words, women have made greater strides in general education than men.

(1) For further details on illiteracy refer to the General Index under « Education ».

Table II - Girls attending elementary and secondary Schools during period 1949-50 to 1959-60

SCHOLASTIC YEAR	Elementary (a)	Lower secondary			Senior secondary						Total secondary pupils
		Vocational training schools	Secondary schools	Total	Technical and vocational training schools	Technical institutes	Teachers schools	Scientific lycees	Gymnasium and lycees	Total	
1949–50	2,275,576	102,407	146,744	249,151	6,194	22,683	52,286	7,934	47,441	136,538	385,689
1950–51	2,188,454	119,851	163,851	283,492	7,126	23,999	59,591	7,339	44,412	142,467	425,959
1951–52	2,099,109	132,300	180,466	312,766	9,966	26,555	65,805	7,042	42,998	152,366	465,132
1952–53	2,131,123	144,233	195,541	339,774	12,878	30,028	75,260	7,079	44,078	169,323	509,097
1953–54	2,168,834	146,698	200,717	347,415	15,602	35,164	83,053	7,253	45,295	186,367	533,782
1954–55	2,225,654	151,706	206,406	358,112	18,102	40,683	90,146	7,732	47,963	204,626	562,738
1955–56	2,270,089	158,550	207,625	366,175	19,676	46,837	92,042	8,210	49,857	216,622	582,797
1956–57	2,318,696	166,842	213,763	380,605	20,599	53,212	94,022	8,392	51,121	227,346	607,951
1957–58	2,288,704	185,324	236,200	421,524	22,033	58,246	94,047	8,886	52,382	235,594	657,118
1958–59	2,250,838	212,571	264,948	477,519	23,979	62,660	91,668	9,429	52,953	240,689	718,208
1959–60	2,162,347	251,192	293,683	544,875	26,812	67,335	90,033	10,168	54,944	249,292	794,167

(a) Including State, private and subsidized schools.

This also appears evident in statistics for students attending elementary and secondary schools (Table II) over the past ten years (refer « *Annuario statistico dell'istruzione italiana 1961* » published by the Institute of Statistics).

Table III - Variations in Students attending Elementary and Secondary Schools

SCHOOL	1949/50	1959/60	% variations
Elementary			
Boys	2,539,663	2,335,421	— 8 %
Girls	2,275,576	2,162,347	— 5 %
Lower Secondary			
Boys	377,697	766,129	+ 103 %
Girls	249,151	544,875	+ 119 %
Secior Secondary			
Boys	233,036	439,646	+ 89 %
Girls	136,538	249,292	+ 83 %
Total			
Boys	3,150,396	3,541,196	+ 12 %
Girls	2,661,265	2,956,514	+ 11 %
General total	5,811,661	6,497,710	+ 12 %

In 1959/60, 2,162,347 girls were attending elementary schools, 544,875 were at lower secondary schools and 249,292 at senior secondary schools — a total of 2,956,514 students. Comparison with the number of children attending such schools ten years earlier, in 1949/50, shows that girls at elementary schools dropped by 5% and boys by 8% following a decrease in the birth rate (Table III).

Attendance at lower secondary schools shows a rise of 103% for boys and 119% for girls while at senior secondary schools the increase was 89% and 83% respectively.

There has not been, therefore, any marked differences in the number of boys and girls attending schools and students of both sexes at lower and senior secondary schools have increased by 12%, while girls alone have risen by 11%.

Distribution of students among the various types of schools is set out in Table IV which covers the two scholastic years 1949/50 and 1959/60. The Table shows that secondary schools have a much higher attendance than in the past; indeed, in 1949/50, the figure was barely 15% but this had risen to 27% by 1959/60. In other words, wider educational facilities are now available for girls and these are rapidly doing away wth remaining illiteracy and even permitting a

higher cultural level to be reached by offering more advanced instruction and training.

Table IV - School Attendance - Girls - 1949/50 and 1959/60

SCHOOL	1949-1950		1959-1960	
	Students	%	Students	%
Elementary	2,275,576	*85.5*	2,162,347	*73.1*
Total lower secondary	249,151	*9.4*	544,875	*18.4*
Technical and vocational	102,407	*3.9*	251,192	*8.5*
Secondary	146,744	*5.5*	293,683	*9.9*
Total senior secondary	136,538	*5.1*	249,292	*8.5*
Technical and vocational	6,194	*0.2*	26,812	*0.9*
Technical institutes	22,683	*0.8*	67,335	*2.3*
Teachers' schools	52,286	*2.0*	90,033	*3.0*
Scientific Lycees	7,934	*0.3*	10,168	*0.4*
Gymnasium and Lycees	47,441	*1.8*	54,944	*1.9*
Lower and senior secondary schools	385,689	*14.5*	794,167	*26.9*
General total	2,661,265	*100.0*	2,956,514	*100.0*

PLEASE NOTE

The address of the Editorial and Administrative Offices of this Magazine is now as follows:

Via Po, 14 - ROME

THE NATIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

Over two million women and children assisted in 1961

The National Maternity and Child Welfare Service again provided care for expectant and nursing mothers and advice and general supervision for them and children during 1961, chiefly through its maternity and child welfare centres, nursery schools and educational institutes operating in the regions and provinces.

The Service (Opera Nazionale per la Protezione della Maternità e dell'Infanzia - O.N.M.I.) devoted itself to developing the assistance it can offer in those regions where the demands were most pressing and much attention has been given the building of new « *Mother and Child* » centres, particularly in the underdeveloped areas. Thirty six of these centres were opened during the course of the year, raising the total from 421 to 457. A further 53 are being built.

Several major projects were started but one of the most important was the home and annexed school for mothercraft teaching at Bari. Work also started on a new maternity and child welfare centre on Rome's outskirts, funds were made available for similar centres at Grosseto, Latina, Matera and Palermo, plans were drafted for modernization and preparation of premises already purchased, new institutes for mentally retarded children were opened at Brindisi, Pistoia, Forlì and Bergamo and a home for the very young at Zagarolo (Rome).

The Service has increased its organization to include a further 133 pediatric centres (the number has risen from 6,008 to 6,141), another 49 special clinics (from 2,573 to 2,622) and 3 centres specializing in skin diseases (from 264 to 267). It also opened 25 new psychopedagogic centres, now numbering 267, and 24 nursery schools that have been increased to 497.

To encourage training of new staff and provide advanced specialist courses for personnel already employed, the Service has made available 100 scholarships and grants-in-aid for trainee health visitors and 50 for student nurses employed at child centres.

Assistance in the supervision and control of children has been widened to include all measures concerning treatment for contageous diseases, particular attention being paid to tuberculosis, diphtheria and poliomyelitis. There has also been a serious campaign to teach the population elementary hygiene standards, with courses for expectant

and nursing mothers at the welfare centres and advice given by health visitors.

Pre-natal care is generally the responsibility of specially trained doctors and nurses who control and examine mothers and generally care for them throughout the period prior to birth. Confinement in clinics and immediate medical attention have done much to eliminate pre-natal infections that may affect the new-born child.

One of the most satisfying results of the O.M.N.I.'s operations has been the decrease in infant mortality which dropped from 44.9 per thousand in 1959-60 to 43.8 per thousand in 1960-61. The most outstanding results were obtained in the southern regions, where the figure dropped from 56 per thousand to 53.1, per thousand and in the central-north areas where there was a contraction from 34.5 per thousand to 33.3. This means a decrease of 3.4 per thousand in the south and 1.2 in the central-north, regions in which the O.N.M.I. has developed the most.

In providing care for homeless and abandoned children the Service tends to follow a policy that will give these a family background and the idea of placing them in statutory or other homes is now limited to cases of absolute necessity. Much importance has been attached to the strengthening and improvement of social services (the number of social assistants employed by the Service rose from 71 to 149 during the two year period 1960/61) which has made it possible to offer better forms of assistance and to discover those who are really in need of aid. The Service is planning to expand and assign one social assistant at least to each area in which it operates. Again, much is being done towards introducing a new atmosphere into the homes that it has established so that these will have some similarity with a normal private home.

In many cases the National Maternity and Child Welfare Service has performed some excellent work on behalf of the children admitted and their families and, in many cases, it has been possible for the whole family to be reunited under the best of conditions. Educational methods are based on the theories of modern teaching science and in view of the results achieved the Service is planning to include similar policy in all its assistance programmes.

Institutions, homes and centres under the jurisdiction of O.N.M.I. have all received instructions as to how they should provide further assistance to children and juveniles, with advice as to training up to the age of 18 years and, in special cases, beyond such a limit. While waiting for legislation dealing with more organic assistance to minors recognized or not recognized by their mothers, special regulations have been drafted as to the help to be given since this should always

be directed towards permitting them to become useful members of society and not subjected to set-backs. Provincial authorities have also been asked to cooperate to this end.

Social services have also done much towards helping unmarried mothers to overcome the difficulties that so often face them. Every attempt has been made to obtain recognition on the part of the mother or father, or both, the parties concerned have been encouraged to marry, family conditions have been investigated and employment has been found for mothers once suitable accomodation has been found for the child. I.N.A.M. (National Health Insurance Institute) has stipulated an agreement with the O.N.M.I. dealing with assistance to children suffering from disabilities or diseases of a congenital nature.

In conclusion, the Service has undertaken the task of supervision prevailing conditions for employed women and minors, reporting all cases of supposed violation of current regulations and working in collaboration with labour inspectors. Much has also been done on behalf of children of women engaged in seasonal employment (rice planting, olive harvest) and it has been possible, following approaches to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, to improve the conditions of these by soliciting the payment of compulsory contributions on the part of employers.

THE NATIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE
EXPENDITURE 1953/54 TO 1960/61 (*thousand lire*)

Financial Year	Maternity Services	Child Welfare Services	Subsidies	Publicity	General Expenses	Various	Total
1953–54 ..	2,073,123	7,148,342	10,690	18,642	426,596	574,624	10,252,017
1954–55 ..	2,347,765	7,786,104	8,582	18,787	456,616	1,179,084	11,796,938
1955–56 ..	2,394,515	8,203,868	9,280	38,930	474,320	988,943	12,109,856
1956–57 ..	2,648,181	9,025,513	6,538	41,577	509,643	1,203,767	13,435,219
1957–58 ..	2,701,785	9,266,101	9,960	46,276	537,499	1,212,767	13,774,388
1958–59 ..	2,839,595	9,650,552	7,135	29,980	619,780	1,188,801	14,335,843
1959–60 ..	2,947,733	9,986,969	9,081	45,099	658,200	1,537,821	15,184,903
1960–61 ..	3,252,228	11,058,030	8,070	48,895	808,125	2,910,114	18,085,462

During the past seven years, public contributions towards the O.N.M.I.'s operations were as follows: 1954/55 - 10 milliard lire plus 1 milliard lire under a special law; 1955/56 - 11 milliard lire; 1956/57 - 12 milliard lire; 1957/58 - 12 milliard lire plus 1.5 milliard lire under a special law; 1958/59 - 12 milliard lire plus 1.5 milliard lire under a special law; 1959/60 - 12.5 milliard lire; 1960/61 - 15 milliard lire plus 1 milliard lire under a special law.

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THE ITALIAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Objectives, Structure and Operations

The *Italian Youth Organization*, a non-profit making public body, was founded under Law No. 1839 of October 27, 1937 and Royal Decree No. 704 of August 2, 1943. A Ministerial Decree of May 19, 1944 authorized the appointment of a Commissioner responsible for general management who replaced the various committees that had been nominated earlier.

The organization's present success is mostly due to the embracing measures contained in the law which resulted in its foundation although special regulations are issued from time to time over the employment of the monies and property that it possesses. Originally providing cadet training for the Armed Forces, the post-war authorities widely modified the organization's activities and it was placed under the Ministry of Public Instruction and various school bodies that became responsible for staff. A new statute is currently being drafted since the requirements of youth have changed and the needs of youth associations affiliated to it have widened considerably. The Organization has spent the last few years seeking to further the principles which were laid down at its foundation: summer camps, educational and health centres, vocational training courses, sports events, tourism and the arranging of excursions and trips of educational and cultural value.

According to regulations issued at the time of its foundation, the organization must use its funds on behalf of youth. The Government, however, still has to pay about six milliard lire for war damage.

At the present time, the Italian Youth Organization is providing assistance to a large number of small children and juveniles and attendance averages about 4 million days a year at its premises. For the most part, such assistance is limited to children between the ages of 6 and 12 years but much is also done for those between the ages of 12 and 20, a period that is extremely important to the training of character and choice of future careers and employment. Many families fail to provide adequate education for their children either because of negligence, sickness, ignorance, incapacity or immorality and every effort is made to ensure that young students and workers — and the need is very great among the latter — are protected and assisted in every possible way. Such a programme calls for careful planning, surveys and the elaboration of those details

so essential to the correct understanding of the needs of those who come under the organization's authority.

Among the many new schemes that have been launched is one that merits special attention. This relates to the founding of « *International Colleges for Undergraduates with Grants-in-Aid* » open to students in countries that have recently become independent or to Italians living abroad who have won scholarships to Italian universities. These colleges are managed in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers is also closely interested in their operation. The main objective is to provide young people with a sound moral and practical education and further world collaboration in learning. Unesco is considering the offering of grants to graduates of these colleges so that they can specialize in some particular branch and widen their political and economic knowledge. The scholastic year 1961-62 was marked by the opening of such colleges at Pavia and Naples and the number will be increased to ten in the near future. These will house about 1,000 undergraduates. Buildings provide all modern comforts and students are offered warm hospitality and an atmosphere that is highly suitable to study.

« *Specialized Colleges* » have an essential technical and professional character and are open to students who have completed senior secondary education. Examples of these are the « *International College of Music* » in Rome which also houses a special section of the « Santa Cecilia » State Conservatory, the « *N. Tommaseo* » College at Brindisi which, apart from training students from normal senior secondary schools, also accepts pupils from the annexed nautical school (engineering officers and captains of ocean-going vessels) and the Technical and Industrial Institute (electronics and telecommunications), the « *Arts and Crafts* » College at Gradisca and the « *Fiorini* » College at Lecce, both of which are for students attending State vocational training courses and who wish to continue with a specialized subject.

The « *Health and Educational Centres* » are open to young people of both sexes up to 13 years of age who, for special reasons, including health, do not receive sufficient family care. Juveniles receive all-round education.

A number of « *Summer Centres* » have been built in mountain and coastal localities for children between the ages of 6 and 12 years and adolescents of 13/17 years of both sexes - students and workers. Periods of residence vary from 25 to 30 days for the first group and 10/15 days for the latter.

« *Holiday Camps* » are open to children and adolescents who may spend a period of 10/20 days while « *Tourist Camps* » have been organized for Italian and foreign children and their parents visiting health or holiday resorts. « *Residential Holiday Centres* » — one of the most typical of the Italian Youth Organization's undertakings — permit members of the family to accompany the child cared for by the body on holidays in the mountains or at the sea.

There are also several « *Ski Centres* » providing accommodation for periods of 7/10 days and where training in winter sports is provided, « *Day Centres* » where young people can play sport and participate in other recreational activities and « *Vocational Training Centres* », providing courses all the year round. Admission to the latter is controlled by regulations issued by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

* * *

The organization's assistance programme and the funds it uses are typical of those bodies that are concerned with helping youth. Many of the buildings and premises owned by the Italian Youth Organization have been specially built and furnished and cover such as summer camps, sports clubs, training centres, gymnasiums, etc. This means that assistance can be provided both for school children and for young workers.

In past years, the organization was extremely busy re-opening and repairing many of the premises that had suffered war damage. Much still has to be done but when the new scheme, covering about 6 milliard lire in repairs and new buildings, is completed, aid programmes will be launched on a much wider scale.

Children or adolescents who have no means whatsoever receive assistant completely free of charge while others are only asked to may minimum charges covering service.

ITALIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT - COLLEGES, CENTRES AND VACATION STATIONS

Colleges for foreign and Italian undergraduates receiving grants-in-aid.

Pavia - capacity 120; Naples - capacity 82; Rome - capacity 50; Florence - capacity 50; Siena - capacity 50. (A total of 1,000 will be reached in 1963).

Specialized Colleges

Rome, Collegio Internazionale di Musica, Foro Italico - capacity 100; Brindisi, « Nicolò Tommaseo » College - capacity 200; Gradisca (Gorizia), Collegio Arti e Mestieri - capacity 130; Lecce, «Fiorini» College - capacity 240.

Health and Education Centres

Piedmont: Buttigliera d'Asti (Asti); Ceres (Turin); Frassineto (Alessandria); Ticineto (Alessandria).

Venice: Cesuna di Roana (Vicenza); Lusiana (Vicenza); Venice; Banne (Trieste).

Liguria: Loano (Savona).

Emilia: Monfestino (Modena).

Tuscany: Calambrone (Pisa).

Marches: Pesaro; Porto Civitanova (Macerata); San Benedetto del Tronto (Ascoli Piceno); Senigallia (Ancona).

Latium: Ostia Lido (Rome); Terminillo (Rieti).

Campania: Agerola (Naples); Castellammare di Stabia (Naples).

Apulia: Altamura (Bari); Gallipoli (Lecce); S. Menaio Garganico (Foggia).

Basilicata: Maratea (Potenza); Matera.

Sicily: Enna.

Children's Summer Vacation Centres

Piedmont: Agogna (Novara); Bardonecchia (Turin); Ceres (Turin); Claviere (Turin); Crodo (Novara); Vercelli.

Lombardy: Dizzasco (Como); Marzio (Varese); Piazzatorre (Bergamo); Pietragavina (Pavia); Vezza d'Oglio (Brescia).

Trentino-Alto Adige: Candrini (Trento); Rabbi (Trento).

Friuli-Venetia Julia: Grado (Gorizia); Moggia Udinese (Udine); Tarvisio (Udine).

Trieste: Banne (Trieste).

Venetia: Castelletto (Vicenza); Cerea (Verona); Cesuna di Roana (Vicenza); Lusiana (Vicenza); Pieve d'Alpago (Belluno); Tracchi (Verona).

Liguria: Andora (Savona); Calizzano (Savona); Chiavari « Fara » (Genoa); Loano (Savona); Montemaggio (Genoa); Pietraligure (Savona); Renesso (Genoa); Rovegno (Genoa); Savona - Frazione Natarello.

Emilia-Romagna: Borgo Capanne (Bologna); Busana (Reggio Emilia); Cattolica (Forlì); Cervia (Ravenna); Corniglio (Parma); Igea Marina (Forlì); Marebello Rimini (Forlì); Monfestino (Modena); Piandelagotti (Modena); Riccione (Forlì); Torre Pedrera di Rimini (Forlì); Vado (Bologna).

Tuscany: Calambrone (Pisa); Marina di Grosseto; Marina di Massa (Massa Carrara); Ponte Sestaione (Pistoia); S. Marcello Pist. (Pistoia).

Marches: Civitanova (Macerata); Pesaro « Sottomonte »; San Benedetto (Ascoli Piceno); Senigallia (Ancona);

Umbria: Castel Rigone (Perugia).

Latium: Cori (Latina); Ostia Lido (Rome); Terminillo (Rieti).

Abruzzi and Molise: Foce (Campobasso); Larino (Campobasso); Riccia (Campobasso); Tagliacozzo (L'Aquila); Termoli (Campobasso).

Campania: Agerola (Naples); Castellammare (Naples); Giffoni (Salerno); Marechiaro (Naples); Mondragone (Caserta); Salerno.

Apulia: Barletta (Bari); Gallipoli (Lecce); S. Menaio Garganico (Foggia); Selva di Fasano (Brindisi); Spinazzola (Bari).

Basilicata: Maratea (Potenza); Matera.

Calabria: Serra San Bruno (Catanzaro).

Sicily: Carini (Palermo); Ispica (Ragusa); Pergusa (Enna); Piazza Armerina (Enna); Pozzallo (Ragusa); Sciacca (Agrigento); Syracuse; Valdesi Mondello (Palermo); Valdesi (Palermo).

Sardinia: Vacation (Nuoro); Portotorres (Sassari).

Summer Vacation Centres for Adolescents

Piedmont: Courmayeur (Aosta).

Lombardy: Trivigno (Sondrio).

Trentino-Alto Adige: Rizzolaga di Pinè (Trento).

Emilia-Romagna: Cervia (Ravenna); Piandelagotti (Modena).

Tuscany: Marina di Massa (Massa Carrara).

Vacation Centres with Casual Accomodation.

Piedmont: Balme (Turin).

Lombardy: Cremona.

Trentino-Alto Adige: Bolzano; Candrai (Trento).

Venetia-Friuli: Belluno; Gemona (Udine); Udine; Venice; Vicenza.

Liguria: Ventimiglia (Imperia).

Emilia-Romagna: Ferrara; Igea Marina (Forlì); Parma.

Tuscany: Ardenza (Leghorn); Pistoia.

Umbria: Terni.

Latium: Rome; Terminillo (Rieti).

Apulia: Brindisi.

Summer Camps, Tourist Centres and Ski Stations

Aosta: La Thuile.

Piedmont: Macugnaga (Novara); Bardonecchia (Turin); Claviere (Turin).

Lombardy: Livigno (Sondrio).

Trentino-Alto Adige: Lavarone (Trento).

Friuli-Venetia Julia: Tarvisio (Udine).

Venetia: Ampezzano; Padola (Belluno).

Liguria: Savona; Frazione Natarello.

Emilia-Romagna: Miramare di Rimini.

Tuscany: Viareggio (Lucca).

Marches: Senigallia (Ancona).

Abruzzi and Molise: Pescopennataro (Campobasso).

Campania: Cicerale Cilento (Salerno).

Calabria: Fago del Soldato (Cosenza).

Vocational Training Centres

Piedmont: Alessandria; Cuneo.

Lombardy: Bergamo; Cremona; Pavia.

Venetia. Treviso; Verona.

Friuli-Venetia Julia: Bolzano; Gorizia.

Liguria: Genoa; La Spezia.

Emilia-Romagna: Ferrara; Parma; Piacenza.

Tuscany: Grosseto; Leghorn; Massa Carrara; Pisa; Pistoia; Siena.

Umbria: Terni.

Marches: Macerata.

Latium: Latina; Rieti; Roma; Viterbo.

Abruzzi: Pescara; Teramo.

Campania: Naples; Salerno.

Basilicata: Potenza.

Apulia: Brindisi; Taranto.

Calabria: Catanzaro; Reggio Calabria.

Sicily: Agrigento; Caltanissetta; Messina; Syracuse.

Sardinia: Cagliari.

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Machinery in Use and Regional Distribution

Italy is a country that is particularly interested in widespread mechanized farming because this is one of the objectives of her agricultural policy, is closely related to development of domestic economy and because it is in keeping with the trends followed in the most progressive nations which aim at production improvements and reductions in costs (1).

It is the general opinion that mechanized farming is now the most suitable way of reducing overheads and speedily carrying out the many tasks required of the successful farmer. Furthermore, it enables far-reaching reorganization in farm management and a definite rise in income.

Under Law No. 949 of July 25, 1952 a *revolving fund* was established which has since brought about a marked increase in the quantity of farm machinery in use for it was the Government's answer to many requests for assistance received from farmers and growers. The law authorized 180 milliard lire to be paid into the fund and loans were made to farmers at very low interest rates.

The level reached in 1961 once again confirmed the fact that mechanized methods are becoming increasingly common and that these are essential to increases in productivity.

Official figures state that 697,231 units of farm machinery of all types were in use at December 31, 1961, with a total of 12,058,973 h.p. (see Table I).

Comparing the above figures with those registered at December 31, 1960 it will be seen that there has been a rise of 71,841 units, equal to 11.49%.

During the past year, an additional 27,774 tractors were in use of which 23,201 were the product of Italian industry and 4,573 imported. This figure is the highest so far registered for yearly increments and since the overall increase for tractors during the same year was 23,864 units, it must be concluded that 3,910 were either considered unfit for further use or replaced with new models.

Between 1951 and 1961 the number of tractors in use has increased four-fold and Table II gives particulars of the constant rise over the decade in question.

(1) See also « Agriculture » in the *General Index*, vol. XI, N. 1, pp. 3787-3800.

Table I - Tractors - No. and H.P. - Accessories - Farm Machinery - Various
Regional distribution at December 31, 1961

REGIONS	No. and H.P.	Tractors	Accessories	Farm machinery						Various	Total
				Combines	Mowers	Cultivators	Harrows	Trailers	(a) Other machinery		
Piedmont	No.	43,362	448	789	16,026	5,179	372	199	593	11,560	78,528
	H.P.	1,291,348	9,136	42,683	110,511	44,843	1,997	2,048	10,701	69,643	1,582,910
Valle d'Aosta	No.	83	—	—	32	10	—	12	—	45	182
	H.P.	1,735	—	—	186	79	—	139	—	267	2,406
Lombardy	No.	45,326	1,522	1,051	30,443	2,542	146	168	1,376	12,299	94,903
	H.P.	1,383,532	37,082	49,569	199,818	23,136	1,007	1,915	25,188	86,000	1,807,247
Trentino Alto Adige	No.	6,011	122	—	5,035	906	16	695	39	10,480	23,304
	H.P.	133,141	2,441	—	33,116	7,906	78	4,962	304	84,644	266,592
Venetia	No.	40,462	2,474	344	22,506	1,892	156	68	2,320	28,312	98,534
	H.P.	1,230,922	53,883	16,206	156,711	15,802	821	752	31,283	173,210	1,679,590
Friuli-Venz. Giulia	No.	7,741	226	51	2,966	293	25	13	116	3,493	14,924
	H.P.	227,135	5,498	2,170	20,227	2,525	144	180	1,439	19,171	278,489
Liguria	No.	522	14	—	425	2,383	136	63	5	2,636	6,184
	H.P.	13,843	196	—	2,697	18,582	497	566	46	11,055	47,582
Emilia-Romagna	No.	53,046	7,306	1,010	39,517	9,308	1,064	228	959	44,391	156,829
	H.P.	1,621,635	174 382	54,920	281,647	86,458	9,149	2,470	13,335	279,731	2,523,727
Tuscany	No.	13,102	97	151	2,205	1,810	97	216	102	16,066	33,846
	H.P.	478,020	3,175	7,511	15,122	16,724	381	2,375	2,037	70,496	595,831
Umbria	No.	5,216	31	9	278	103	37	9	33	9,225	14,941
	H.P.	195,501	1,083	345	2,123	882	120	86	663	45,074	245,877
Marches	No.	6,617	53	14	988	315	15	33	172	10,437	18,644
	H.P.	266,324	1,882	665	7,160	2,948	46	340	3,931	49,233	332,529
Latium	No.	12,074	82	214	789	2,982	32	104	126	11,669	28,072
	H.P.	440,957	2,699	10,306	5,660	26,499	162	1,149	3,433	91,970	582,835
Abruzzi e Molise	No.	5,232	22	26	348	2,029	22	97	22	6,005	13,803
	H.P.	197,492	710	1,314	2,485	19,021	98	1,064	341	37,002	259,527
Campania	No.	5,762	11	3	153	558	45	64	29	24,460	31,085
	H.P.	197,679	287	109	1,113	5,277	204	785	406	148,230	354,090
Apulia	No.	8,765	20	497	105	1,056	68	352	23	17,140	28,026
	H.P.	307,883	799	26,925	734	9,758	287	3,643	408	89,367	439,804
Basilicata	No.	2,930	7	67	25	33	2	8	4	899	3,975
	H.P.	110,680	203	3,207	192	306	17	116	33	6,497	121,251
Calabria	No.	3,591	31	120	74	876	14	55	9	4,487	9,257
	H.P.	129,786	1,010	5,776	511	9,158	105	647	129	32,398	179,520
Sicily	No.	7,074	13	242	47	3,304	226	523	6	15,365	26,800
	H.P.	288,580	413	12,391	319	23,040	1,023	5,558	183	130,059	461,516
Sardinia	No.	5,933	8	412	63	202	4	16	13	8,743	15,394
	H.P.	235,150	196	20,589	427	1,879	19	168	340	38,832	297,600
Italy	No.	272,849	12,517	5,000	122,025	35,781	2,477	2,923	5,947	237,712	697,231
	H.P.	8,751,343	295,175	254,686	840,749	314,823	16,155	28,963	94,200	1,462,879	12,058,973

(a) Threshers, grain cleaners, drills and sowers, sprinklers.

Table II - No. of Farm Tractors - 1951/1961

YEAR	Italian No.	Imported No.	Total No.	YEAR	Italian No.	Imported No.	Total No.
1951.....	32,320	34,051	66,371	1957.....	117,405	70,642	188,047
1952.....	39,401	41,506	80,907	1958.....	133,169	73,962	207,131
1953.....	51,911	48,729	100,640	1959.....	148,639	76,585	225,224
1954.....	68,899	56,029	124,928	1960.....	169,225	79,760	248,985
1955.....	85,218	62,179	147,397	1961.....	190,529	82,320	272,849
1956.....	101,294	67,013	168,307				

Tractors registered with the U.M.A. in the past ten years total 229,404 units, of which 167,613 of Italian manufacture and 61,791 imported.

Table III shows that the number of tractor licenses issued in 1961 was double that of 1952 and, considered in relation to the type of motor, 210,512 were fitted with diesel engines while the normal petrol-driven type continue to lose ground, the number falling to 32,778 units. Tractors fitted with wheels continue to be in the majority with 212,603 units while those fitted with tracks remain more or less stable at 60,246.

Table III - Tractor Licenses Issued in 1952/1961

YEAR	Italian No.	Imported No.	Total No.	YEAR	Italian No.	Imported No.	Total No.
1952.....	7,348	7,449	14,797	1957.....	17,345	5,475	22,820
1953.....	12,597	7,401	19,998	1958.....	16,829	5,251	22,080
1954.....	17,325	7,814	25,139	1959.....	17,521	4,888	22,409
1955.....	17,273	7,152	24,425	1960.....	21,059	5,377	26,436
1956.....	17,115	6,411	23,526	1961.....	23,201	4,573	27,774

Regional distribution of farm tractors shows heavier concentration in Emilia-Romagna during the period 1955/1961, followed by Lombardy, Piedmont and Venetia. Excluding the Valle d'Aosta, Liguria is at the bottom of the list (see Table IV).

As far as the provinces are concerned, Verona is in the lead with 11,080 units, the last being Imperia with but 55 tractors.

The greatest density of farm tractors, in relation to land which has been sown (at December 31, 1961), is to be found in the northern provinces of Turin, Cuneo, Aosta, Asti, Alessandria, Sondrio, Varese, Mantua, Bolzano, Trento, Belluno, Vicenza and Piacenza and the southern provinces of Naples and Benevento. In these provinces,

Table IV - Regional Distribution of Tractors 1955/1961

REGION	1955 No.	1956 No.	1957 No.	1958 No.	1959 No.	1960 No.	1961 No.
Piedmont	21,573	24,940	28,793	32,174	35,537	39,541	43,362
Valle d'Aosta	13	14	32	47	57	73	83
Lombardy	25,556	28,665	32,134	35,163	37,910	42,025	45,326
Trentino-Alto Adige	1,617	2,222	2,869	3,854	4,495	5,262	6,011
Venetia	22,357	25,102	27,515	30,075	32,602	36,338	40,462
Friuli-Venetia Julia	3,368	3,847	4,370	5,098	5,790	6,756	7,741
Liguria	203	245	292	361	406	477	522
Emilia-Romagna	26,595	31,258	35,407	39,700	43,720	48,637	53,046
Tuscany	8,264	9,151	9,858	10,474	11,048	11,910	13,102
Umbria	2,883	3,444	3,860	4,121	4,403	4,727	5,216
Marches	3,806	4,362	4,750	5,023	5,390	5,589	6,617
Latium	7,249	8,216	8,989	9,598	10,236	11,978	12,074
Abruzzi and Molise	3,075	3,441	3,817	4,151	4,426	4,798	5,232
Campania	2,577	3,197	3,836	4,404	4,818	5,270	5,762
Apulia	5,713	6,160	6,367	6,784	7,169	7,954	8,765
Basilicata	2,242	2,474	2,577	2,623	2,687	2,760	2,930
Calabria	2,462	2,686	2,887	3,101	3,307	3,426	3,591
Sicily	4,274	4,701	5,089	5,477	5,920	6,537	7,074
Sardinia	3,570	4,173	4,567	4,903	5,303	5,557	5,933
Italy	147,397	168,307	188,047	207,131	225,224	248,985	272,849
North Italy	*101,282*	*116,293*	*131,450*	*146,672*	*160,517*	*179,109*	*196,553*
Central Italy	*22,202*	*25,173*	*27,457*	*29,216*	*31,077*	*33,574*	*37,009*
South Italy	*16,069*	*17,967*	*19,484*	*21,063*	*22,407*	*24,208*	*26,280*
Insular Italy	*7,844*	*8,874*	*9,656*	*10,380*	*11,223*	*12,094*	*13,007*

there is an average of one tractor per 37 acres. Minimum density is found in the provinces of Genoa, Rieti, Enna and Ragusa which have averages of one tractor per 250 acres of farm land.

Fuel consumed during 1961 was estimated at 1,287,198 quintals of petrol and 5,703,050 quintals of diesel, totalling 6,990,248 quintals.

FRUIT GROWING IN ITALY

Orchards, Yield and Exports

Among the many branches of Italian agriculture, fruit growing represents a strong source of income for several specialized regions. Excluding olives and grapes and duly considering seasonal fluctuations, it furnishes about ten percent of agricultural income and overall returns were calculated at 341 milliard lire in 1957, 344 milliard lire in 1959, 330 milliard lire in 1960 and 418 milliard lire in 1961. During the same period, income from orchards alone —excluding citrus fruits — was 258, 278, 263 and 345 milliard lire respectively (1).

Over the past few years, fruit growing in Italy has expanded in a very marked manner and this is particularly so in the case of citrus products. In many cases, new methods have been introduced, permitting a reduction in costs and more uniform and better quality fruit and promiscuous growing seems to be slowly disappearing.

The area of land devoted to orchards is set out in Table 1.

Considering the production level reached in 1961 — which was a particularly fortunate year for growers — and comparing figures with those relating to the period 1952/55 — it will be seen that the apple harvest rose by 124%, peaches by 137% (more or less double), pears by 97% and cherries by 54%, amply demonstrating the effects of more intensive growing and the redimensioning of orchards.

Tab. 1 - Fruit growing. Area of orchards and harvests - 1952/61

CROP	Fruit Orchards (1,000 hectares)						Harvests (1,000 quintals)					
	1952/1955	1955	1957	1959	1960	1961	1952/1955	1955	1957	1959	1960	1961
Oranges	43	44	47	50	52	—	5,906	6,569	6,252	7,131	7,084	8,453
Lemons	24	24	21	21	22	—	3,069	3,087	3,548	3,578	3,120	3,782
Mandarines	6	6	5	6	6	—	1,005	1,195	1,058	1,182	1,155	1,375
Apples	45	56	62	72	75	76	9,629	12,087	9,705	17,986	18,322	21,503
Pears	14	17	19	25	29	33	3,987	4,399	3,564	5,814	6,222	7,900
Cherries	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,278	1,461	1,133	1,751	1,881	2,024
Peaches	39	43	51	62	66	73	4,346	4,935	5,466	8,245	8,223	10,160
Apricots	3	3	3	3	3	4	344	327	367	490	238	599
Plums	2	2	2	2	2	2	970	917	847	1,014	886	1,188
Almonds	156	157	170	170	169	168	1,817	1,127	2,478	2,425	1,166	3,302
Walnuts	1	1	1	1	1	1	493	580	486	615	657	712
Hazel nuts	31	32	33	35	36	36	319	355	373	457	388	539
Figs	40	38	35	33	33	31	3,351	2,742	3,041	3,128	3,025	3,190

(1) For details concerning previous years, refer to " General Index " under " Transport ", Vol. XI, N. 1, pp. 3787-3780.

It should not be forgotten that modern growing methods tend towards a high quality product which is more easily absorbed by the domestic and foreign markets and this means that current efforts to raise the yield must be accompanied by more selective measures.

Naturally, different local conditions — natural, economic and even traditional — lead to different crops being concentrated in certain areas, as will be seen in Table II.

Tab. II - Orchards in 1961 (*hectares*)

REGIONS	Orange (a)	Mandarine (a)	Lemon (a)	Apple	Pear	Peach	Apricot	Plum	Fig	Almond	Walnut	Hazel Nut
Piedmont	—	—	—	3,612	2,022	6,198	100	20	—	—	67	2,527
Val d'Aosta	—	—	—	18	23	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liguria	24	28	39	24	27	4,688	767	—	—	4	—	545
Lombardy	—	—	4	2,261	766	1,476	—	18	—	1	—	78
Trentino-Alto Adige	—	—	—	15,407	2,947	3	362	—	—	—	—	—
Venetia	—	—	—	9,023	3,051	11,636	13	10	—	—	12	11
Friuli - Venetia Julia	—	—	—	128	183	802	12	20	—	—	—	—
Emilia-Romagna	—	—	—	37,484	17,963	29,657	66	1,287	—	—	—	8
Marches	—	—	—	16	14	270	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuscany	23	—	5	145	476	2,101	6	144	—	—	—	230
Umbria	—	—	—	6	14	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latium	4,900	—	—	928	820	3,210	13	127	—	122	4	4,458
Campania	4,131	249	1,035	3,869	694	8,870	2,624	57	2,133	2	743	9,954
Abruzzo and Molise	25	—	—	53	123	1,002	—	—	—	1,136	41	—
Apulia	992	1,124	194	20	94	589	62	3	14,168	62,192	—	—
Basilicata	810	—	—	142	47	198	—	—	79	247	—	70
Calabria	14,118	243	427	1,408	1,918	383	—	—	12,459	124	—	140
Sicily	25,492	4,265	20,543	1,694	1,263	1,271	220	317	2,599	97,956	160	17,548
Sardinia	1,277	3	1	97	211	928	193	216	—	6,310	—	758
Italy	51,792	5,912	22,248	76,333	32,667	73,382	4,438	2,219	31,438	168,094	1,027	36,330

(a) Refers to 1960.

Nor should it be forgotten that mixed fruit farming — particularly in the case of certain regions and qualities — makes a marked contribution towards overall figures (refer Table III).

The expansion of highly specialized fruit farming is the result of considerable changes that have taken place in *consumption*. Not so long ago, the products of mixed fruit farms only reached the market in part since the demands of the local population absorbed a high percentage. Furthermore, higher incomes and the more exacting requirements of consumers have caused growers to think in terms of quality and uniform size and shape. This is not just common to the domestic market; indeed, the foreign markets are even more

Tab. III - Fruit crops in 1961 (*1,000 quintals*)

REGIONS	Oranges (a)	Mandarines (a)	Lemons (a)	Apples	Pears	Cherries	Peaches	Apricots	Plums	Figs	Almonds	Walnuts	Hazelnuts
Piedmont	—	—	—	1,153.7	514.4	202.7	752.4	11.7	59.8	2.2	—	62.4	53.7
Val d'Aosta	—	—	—	29.1	14.3	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—
Liguria	14.3	9.2	20.5	82.3	53.8	42.1	555.5	91.5	21.0	44.0	1.5	6.2	14.2
Lombardy	—	—	0.2	708.0	200.7	111.6	234.2	9.2	37.8	12.3	0.5	13.6	0.3
Trentino-Alto Adige	—	—	—	2,636.6	708.2	29.3	5.7	29.9	55.5	—	—	8.6	—
Venetia	—	—	—	3,482.2	591.8	284.8	1,869.5	3.8	38.4	23.0	2.2	20.7	3.0
Friuli Venetia Julia	—	—	—	61.7	36.6	24.5	84.6	0.5	11.1	6.4	0.1	3.2	1.1
Emilia - Romagna	—	—	—	9,648.1	2,870.0	328.2	3,684.9	37.0	400.7	26.7	4.2	11.9	1.6
Marches	—	—	—	349.1	208.8	23.2	215.2	1.1	61.9	74.2	4.7	10.8	—
Tuscany	2.6	0.3	1.1	164.1	205.9	80.5	418.2	11.9	51.6	126.4	4.6	24.2	0.5
Umbria	—	—	—	14.5	21.4	2.6	14.4	1.2	4.4	11.4	0.6	2.1	—
Latium	296.6	12.4	10.7	249.0	311.0	106.1	272.5	10.9	40.9	104.1	12.3	16.5	50.1
Campania	686.4	148.7	230.2	1,620.6	688.1	438.7	1.481.7	305.0	254.4	637.4	14.1	426.7	303.2
Abruzzo and Molise	6.3	—	—	905.1	528.5	92.4	158.0	4.2	11.4	325.5	39.6	18.8	—
Apulia	174.1	116.7	76.3	10.2	274.6	98.6	82.5	19.8	21.6	629.5	1,350.8	11.6	—
Basilicata	112.6	3.3	2.5	69.5	113.6	12.7	60.9	7.9	11.4	72.3	34.3	15.7	0.9
Calabria	1,592.0	67.8	109.9	172.4	251.9	62.6	77.8	14.1	23.0	768.6	11.6	33.8	8.5
Sicily	4,032.7	755.4	2,636.9	113.8	114.4	46.6	137.3	30.1	50.3	259.0	1,608.5	22.8	99.8
Sardinia	166.2	41.1	31.6	33.0	192.0	37.7	52.1	8.9	32.4	66.9	212.3	2.1	2.0
Italy	7,083.8	1,154.9	3,129.9	21,503.0	7,900.0	2,025.0	10,137.4	599.0	1,188.0	3,190.0	3,302.6	711.7	539.0

(a) Refers to 1960.

demanding and it says much for the Italian grower that exports have grown considerably of late (refer Table IV).

Nevertheless, there is evidence to show that *exports of fruit*, although rising over the past few years, satisfy a smaller volume of demand on foreign markets and, in the case of certain items, this is due to major domestic consumption and stronger competition from other producer countries.

Tab. IV - ITALIAN FRUIT EXPORTS (*thousand quintals*)

PRODUCT	1952-55	1957	1959	1960	1961	Index compared to 1952-55
Oranges	1,503.0	1,828.0	1,651.4	1,624.0	1,724.4	*115*
Mandarines	302.4	530.3	516.9	345.0	419.2	*138*
Lemons	1,732.2	2,141.2	2,417.9	2,049.5	2,494.2	*114*
Apples	2,055.9	5,492.3	5,032.7	5,379.3	6,292.2	*306*
Pears	546.4	685.7	1,029.6	1,050.6	1,281.7	*235*
Peaches	975.1	1,032.6	2,225.9	2,169.3	2,363.2	*242*
Apricots	143.2	108.2	93.7	6.1	98.6	*69*
Cherries	188.8	217.6	235.0	314.7	249.4	*132*
Plums	189.5	198.2	200.3	114.5	216.4	*115*
Dried Fruits						
Almonds	304.1	268.9	254.3	222.2	394.7	*130*
Walnuts	101.1	85.4	134.5	147.3	146.9	*144*
Hazel nuts	161.9	175.6	180.4	195.9	234.5	*145*

Italian fruit growers enjoyed a record year in 1961 and most crops reached levels never obtained in the past. Although greater stocks were available, prices maintained satisfactory trends as demand expanded.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The Situation in 1961

The nations of western Europe, and Italy in particular, again showed a satisfactory economic situation in 1961 (1). Italian economy, in fact, continued to expand even though some structural modifications gave rise to problems and questions that often afflict highly industrialized countries. Compared to 1960, the average annual increase in production was estimated at 9.5% and, according to calculations made by the Institute of Statistics, the *average general index was* 199.6 against 182.3 registered in 1960 (see Table 1).

Table I - Industrial Production. Indexes for 1960/1961.

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY	Base 1953 = 100	Annual Average	
		1960	1961
Mining industries	*100*	*179.9*	*193.7*
Manufacturing industries	*100*	*184.1*	*202.0*
Electrical and gas industries	*100*	*160.4*	*171.4*
Total	*100*	*182.3*	*199.6*

The data in Table II permit a detailed picture to be obtained of 1961 production per industrial branch compared to 1960.

As far as the *mining industry* is concerned, coal production rose by 36.6%, liquid and gas fuels by 4.5% and other mineral by 14.6%. Over the same period there was a contraction of 1.3% registered for metallic minerals.

The textile industries (cotton, silk, wool, hard fibres and various) and the mechanical industries (non-electrical machinery, electrical machinery, precision tools) showed average indexes that varied by —0.2% and +15% respectively.

Twelve of the remaining categories considered under the heading « *manufacturing industries* » registered the following increases: foodstuffs and allied —4%; tobacco —5%, leather and hides —10.4%; boots and shoes —8.1%; timber (excluding furniture) —10.3%; furniture —4%; metallurgical —4%; transport and rolling stock

(1) For details of industrial production in previous years, refer to " General Index ", under " Industry ".

Table II - Indexes per industrial branch and category 1960 and 1961

BRANCH OR CATEGORY	Annual Average 1960	1961	BRANCH OR CATEGORY	Annual Average 1960	1961
Mining industries	179.9	193.7	Electrical structural machinery and similar	*154.3*	*173.1*
Coal	*71.1*	*97.1*	Electrical machinery	*98.3*	*120.2*
Liquid and gas fuels	*372.7*	*389.5*	Precision tools	*398.3*	*478.6*
Metallic minerals	*129.3*	*127.6*	Transport and rolling stock	*228.3*	*256.2*
Other minerals	*122.8*	*140.7*	Processing of non-metallic minerals	*206.8*	*224.4*
Manufacturing industries	184.1	202.0	Chemical	*242.4*	*273.4*
Foodstuffs and allied	*152.6*	*158.7*	Oil and coal derivatives	*227.5*	*255.9*
Tobacco	*131.2*	*137.7*	Rubber	*172.8*	*190.9*
Textiles	*126.7*	*126.4*	Cellulose for textiles, yarns and artificial and synthetic fibres	*284.5*	*325.5*
Silk and cotton	*126.3*	*126.6*	Paper and board	*175.4*	*191.9*
Wool	*122.0*	*118.2*			
Hard fibres and various	*133.5*	*135.7*	*Electrical and Gas industries*	160.4	171.4
Leather and hides	*146.8*	*162.1*	Elecitricity	*172.5*	*186.4*
Boots and shoes	*157.1*	*169.9*	Gas	*107.8*	*105.9*
Timber (excluding furniture)	*137.9*	*152.1*			
Wooden furniture and fittings	*137.7*	*143.2*	*General index*	182.3	199.6
Metallurgical	*227.8*	*248.0*			
Mechanical	*164.1*	*189.0*			

—12.2%; non-metallic minerals —8.5%; chemical —12.8%; oil and coal derivatives —12.5%; rubber —10.5%; cellulose for textiles and artificial and synthetic fibres —14.4%; paper and board —9.4%.

Production of electrical energy in 1961 increased by 8.1% while gas, excluding methane, contracted by 1.8%.

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SOLID FUELS

Production, Imports and Consumption up to 1961

Italian production of solid fuels — inadequate both in quality and quantity for domestic consumption up to 1961 — has contracted once again because of severe competition from other and cheaper sources, whether local or imported.

However, coal still must be considered as an energy source of primary importance since it cannot be substituted in certain manufacturing processes, steel in particular. In view of the fact that domestic supplies do not exceed an average of 9% of the total demand for solid fuels, it stands to reason that Italian needs must be met by imports.

Table I - Production of Solid Fuels and Manpower Employed

YEAR	Anthracite	Sulcis coal	Pitchy Lignite	Xyloid lignite	Total (a)	Index 1953=100
			DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (*Tons*)			
Averages						
1935-38	94,250	965,500	106,750	568,250	1,151,000	*90.8*
1947-50	86,500	1,027,900	280,500	820,000	1,405,000	*110.9*
1951-54	73,250	1,041,500	188,250	596,750	1,256,000	*99.1*
Years						
1955	47,631	1,086,902	71,520	344,757	1,102,000	*87.0*
1956	53,604	1,023,060	112,920	287,019	1,054,000	*83.2*
1957	55,425	966,929	127,475	258,296	1,006,000	*79.4*
1958	43,543	679,753	109,163	711,192	887,000	*70.0*
1959	31,236	706,987	48,272	1,173,073	1,023,000	*80.7*
1960	19,517	717,141	6,707	761,712	859,000	*67.8*
1961	23,654	717,574	3,965	1,503,181	1,111,000	*87.7*
			MANPOWER EMPLOYED (*No.*)			
1955	585	6,512	849	2,379	10,325	*67.4*
1956	589	5,623	917	1,867	8,996	*58.7*
1957	631	5,363	991	2,094	9,079	*59.3*
1958	519	4,298	798	1,686	7,301	*47.7*
1959	398	3,163	406	1,471	5,438	*35.5*
1960	317	3,045	61	1,089	4,512	*29.5*
1961	205	2,794	20	688	3,707	*24.2*

(a) Considered in terms of coal at kcal 7.400. 1 kcal = 3.8 B.T.U. — *Source:* Bulletin of Fuels Committee.

As will be seen in Table 1, the drop in the quantities mined from 1955 onwards was more marked in the case of anthracite and Sulcis coal, with a heavy contraction in pitchy lignite which dropped to absolute minimum figures in 1960 and 1961. Following the strong reduction in production of xyloid lignite from an average of 820,000

tons in 1947/50 to 258,296 tons in 1957, this type of fuel began to recover from 1958 onwards, reaching a maximum of 1,503,183 tons in 1961. Expansion, however, has been mainly due to the fact that xyloid lignite is needed in large supplies for two huge thermoelectric powerstations that were specially built. This required careful working of some surface seams which are now run on a far more economical basis, the number of persons employed dropping from 3,920 in 1953 to 688 in 1961.

The functions of the two powerstations are regulated according to the amount of hydroelectric energy available, their output being increased when water conditions are not satisfactory. At such times, and 1959 and 1961 are good examples, the mining of lignite is pushed to the utmost so that deficiencies in hydroelectric power can be covered.

Table II - Imported Solid Fuels 1935-1938 and from 1947 to 1961
(*thousand tons*)

YEARS	From European Nations					Non-European Nations			General Total
	Coal and Steel Comm.	Gr. Bret.	Poland	Others	Total	U.S.A.	Others	Total	
(*Average*)									
1935-38	7,883	1,982	1,433	596	11,894	24	310	334	12,228
1947-50	2,692	927	986	254	4,859	4,019	94	4,113	8,972
1951-54	4,431	1,202	668	194	6,495	3,052	210	3,262	9,757
1955	3,692	826	106	259	4,883	5,883	59	5,712	10,595
1956	3,543	462	133	301	4,439	6,665	118	6,783	11,222
1957	3,270	280	125	265	3,940	8,201	88	8,289	12,229
1958	1,663	77	566	306	2,612	6,727	117	6,844	9,456
1959	2,423	129	750	469	3,771	4,961	65	5,026	8,797
1960	4,087	146	812	713	5,758	4,428	125	4,553	10,311
1961	3,815	138	1,014	1,152	6,119	4,457	128	4,585	10,704

Source: Bulletin Fuels Committee.

As far as imports of solid fuels are concerned, the quantity remains at an average level of 10 million tons per annum. Figures contained in Table II reveal that, of the total imports of such fuels, the quota from the European nations has increased strongly from 1958 onwards, rising from 27.6% in that year to 42.9% in 1959, 55.8% in 1960 and 57.2% in 1961. On the other hand, quantities from the United States, the Italian market's largest supplier, have continued to contract over the same period, dropping from 71.2% in 1958 to 41.6% in 1961.

Of the European nations supplying Italy with solid fuels, the Coal and Steel Community represents the most important group with a quota that, although dropping to 17.6% in 1958, rose to 27.5% in 1959, 39.6% in 1960 and to 35.6% in 1961.

Table III - Imports of Solid Fuels per Nation (*tons*)

NATION	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Belgium	89,345	37,187	1,165	70,382	378,672	495,997
France	196,683	136,799	76,815	84,865	84,840	60,945
West Germany	(a) 3,256,405	(a) 3,093,071	(a) 1,585,075	2,229,284	3,586,817	3,192,079
Holland	380	3,187	100	38,669	36,861	57,732
Total for European Community	3,542,813	3,270,244	1,663,155	2,423,200	4,087,190	3,814,753
Albania	1,575	373	—	—	—	—
Austria	4,916	1,440	—	—	—	1,740
Czechoslovakia	—	—	673	25,417	95,021	130,534
Great Britain	462,015	279,602	76,617	128,989	145,572	138,270
Yugoslavia	43,420	16,083	54,810	90,360	95,735	101,490
Poland	132,784	124,743	565,566	749,870	811,603	1,013,513
Switzerland	—	2,130	—	263	271	241
East Germany	10,080	—	—	536	13,067	57,962
Spain	11,920	5,726	—	—	9,821	—
U.S.S.R.	228,924	239,073	251,476	352,217	499,508	860,530
Total for other European nations	895,634	669,170	949,142	1,347,652	1,670,588	2,304,280
Morocco	44,883	26,603	23,283	22,389	21,855	21,686
South Africa	65,424	30,069	72,888	41,772	93,609	106,956
U.S.A.	6,664,746	8,201,278	6,727,066	4,960,640	4,428,208	4,456,708
Chinese People's Republic	—	—	—	1,492	9,618	—
Indochina	8,474	31,360	20,148	—	—	—
Total for non-European nations	6,783,527	8,289,310	6,843,385	5,026,293	4,553,285	4,585,350
General total	11,221,974	12,228,724	9,455,682	8,797,145	10,311,063	10,704,383

(*a*) Including imports from the Saar — *Source:* Bulletin published by the Fuels Committee.

Examination of Table III will show that, as far as « other » European nations are concerned, Poland and the U.S.S.R. have held third and fourth place respectively as suppliers, immediately following West Germany. Poland exported 749,870 tons to Italy in 1959 (8.5% of total) and 1,013,513 tons in 1961 (9.5%) while Russia's exports also rose from 352,217 tons (4% of total) to 860,350 tons (8%) over the same period.

In view of the various qualities of coal that are imported, it is important to draw attention to the fact that imports of gas coal have contracted, dropping from 3,016,472 tons in 1957 to 1,887,541 tons in 1961. The same may be said for steam coal, imports of which were 3,296,068 tons in 1957 and 2,364,299 tons in 1961.

On the other hand, coke coal, coke and anthracite have been imported in increasing quantities, this being a result of the expansion of the steel industry. There was a marked contraction in the demand for coke in 1958 and 1959 but the recovery began in 1960; the figure was 5,011,000 tons in 1961, an increase of 4,9% over the 1957 level and 5.6% over 1960.

Gas undertakings have shown a slight drop in the manufacture of gas and, comparing 1961 and 1960, there has been a decrease of 2% in distilled gas and 19% in coke gas. This, however, was compensated by an increase in other fuels (oil, liquid gases and natural gases).

Over the past ten years gross consumption of solid fuels has not varied to any great extent, the average remaining steady at 11 million tons per annum.

Table IV - Imports of Solid Fuels according to Type (*tons*)

TYPE	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Anthracite	728,231	774,358	546,535	614,514	951,393	840,685
Coke coal	4,313,291	4,734,605	4,102,158	3,591,187	4,731,264	4,964,472
Gas coal	2,689,710	3,016,472	1,908,525	1,922,157	1,812,850	1,887,541
Steam coal	3,180,216	3,296,068	2,423,873	2,237,361	2,242,798	2,364,299
Coking coal	34,450	92,319	202,811	152,874	182,564	221,180
Gas coke	2,636	38,514	40,413	38,088	65,102	50,657
Briquettes				97,573	143,576	147,846
Lignite briquettes	273,440	276,388	231,367	143,291	181,516	227,703
Total	11,221,974	12,228,724	9,455,682	8,797,145	10,311,063	10,704,383

Source: Bulletin of Fuels Committee.

However, comparing this to national consumption of energy sources, the total has dropped considerably, contracting from 40.2% in 1950 to 18% in 1961.

Table V - Gross Consumption of Energy Sources, Bunkers Excluded (*thousand tons of fuel at 7,400 KCal*)

YEAR	Solid		Liquid		Methane		Hydro-electric		Total			
									Overall		Italian production	
	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%
1950	10,289	*40.2*	5,547	*21.7*	571	*2.2*	9,205	*35.9*	25,612	*100*	11,051	*43.1*
1951	11,471	*37.5*	6,911	*22.6*	1,082	*3.5*	11,151	*36.4*	30,615	*100*	13,574	*44.3*
1952	10,500	*33.4*	7,718	*24.6*	1,605	*5.1*	11,574	*36.9*	31,397	*100*	14,567	*46.4*
1953	10,598	*30.6*	9,575	*27.7*	2,553	*7.4*	11,852	*34.3*	34,578	*100*	15,899	*46.0*
1954	11,211	*29.5*	11,233	*29.5*	3,323	*8.7*	12,306	*32.3*	38,073	*100*	17,158	*45.1*
1955	11,475	*27.7*	12,807	*30.9*	4,089	*9.9*	13,070	*31.5*	41,441	*100*	18,609	*44.9*
1956	12,128	*26.7*	15,014	*33.0*	5,001	*11.0*	13,320	*29.3*	45,463	*100*	20,100	*44.2*
1957	12,431	*26.2*	15,713	*33.2*	5,585	*11.8*	13,648	*28.8*	47,377	*100*	21,695	*45.8*
1958	10,852	*22.0*	17,369	*35.3*	5,797	*11.8*	15,208	*30.9*	49,226	*100*	23,564	*47.9*
1959	10,131	*19.1*	19,719	*37.3*	6,790	*12.8*	16,284	*30.8*	52,924	*100*	25,501	*48.2*
1960	10,979	*17.9*	24,144	*39.3*	7,156	*11.6*	19,225	*31.2*	61,504	*100*	29,129	*47.4*
1961	11,816	*18.0*	28,599	*43.4*	7,615	*11.6*	17,787	*27.0*	65,817	*100*	28,473	*43.3*

(*a*) The coeficient of 0.4 has been used for conversion to standard coal heat.
Source: Bulletin of Fuels Committee. — *N.B.* 1 kcal = 3.8 B.T.U.

The minor use of *solid fuels* as a source of heat and energy is due, of course, to the increasing employment of other sources. Total consumption of energy sources has grown from the equivalent of 25,612,000 tons of coal in 1950 to 65,817,000 tons in 1961, equal to 157%.

Over the past few years, growing importance has been attached to *liquid fuels*, consumption of which has increased fivefold between 1950 and 1961. As may be seen in Table V, their range has risen from 21.7% to 43.4% of total energy consumption while the quota for hydro-geoelectric energy, consumption of which has almost doubled, has dropped from 35.9% to 27%.

There has also been a general increase in the consumption of methane which has risen from 2.2% in 1950 to 11.6% in 1961. However, the average annual expansion in the consumption of this type of fuel has remained at 7% over the past few years, a figure that is far lower than those registered for liquid fuels.

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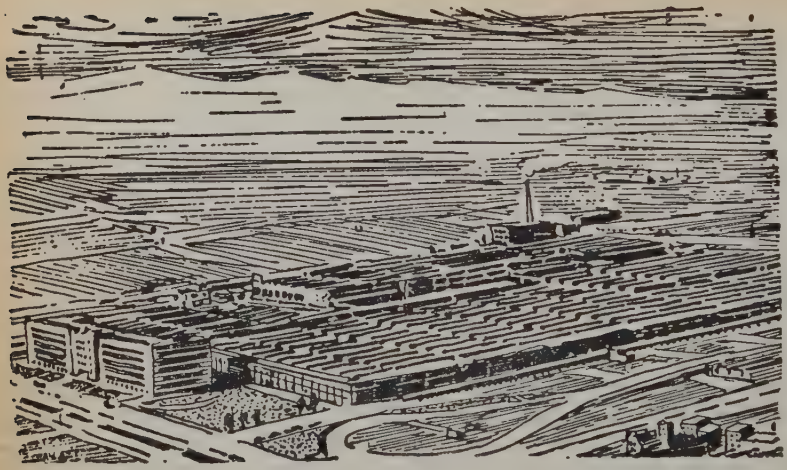
Europe's Largest Manufacturers of Office Equipment



FIAT, which started in 1899 as the «**F**abbrica **I**taliana **A**utomobili **T**orino» has become one of the largest European industrial groups for motor production, «on land, at sea, in the air»

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FIAT

THE HAT INDUSTRY

Signs of a Recovery in Output and Export

This is one of the oldest branches of Italian economy employing highly specialised personnel, yet it did not escape the influence of last century's industrial revolution. The introduction of machinery led to the concentration of work formerly undertaken by craftsmen and to localisation of various specialised activities.

The hat industry can be divided into three principal branches: the manufacture of fur felt hats mainly in Piedmont, Lombardy and Tuscany; wool felt hats practically confined to Lombardy; straw hats carried on mainly in Tuscany, Venetia, Emilia and the Marches.

The industry went through a period of strong expansion and high exports which culminated a few years before the first world war. Working at total capacity, exports of fur felt hats reached 50/55% of output, wool felt hats touched 80/85% and straw hats went as high as 90%. This was followed by a decline with periods of more acute crisis which affected both domestic consumption and exports. Much was due to changes in fashion and taste that caused the public to abandon or limit the wearing of hats.

Fur-felt Hats

Output is closely related to the number of tacking machines available for dealing with fur felt. According to the Italian Federation of Hat Industries, there were 56 of them at the end of 1961 distributed as follows (the figures in brackets refer to the situation in 1950):

Tab. I - Regional distribution of plant and employed manpower

REGIONS AND TOWNS	Factories	Tacking machines	Employees
Piedmont (Alessandria, Sagliano Micca, Ghiffa)	4 (12)	23 (34)	1,714 (4,200)
Tuscany (Montevarchi, S. Giovanni Valdarno)	5 (5)	25 (22)	1,316 (1,200)
Lombardy (Pavia, Monza)	4 (5)	8 (14)	447 (500)
	13 (22)	56 (70)	3,477 (5,900)

Tab. II - Production and exports

Year	Production		Export	
	No (1,000)	Workers Employed	Quantity (1,000)	Value (millions of lire)
1959.....	4,100	3,400	2,903	3,193
1960.....	4,225	3,300	3,335	3,806
1961.....	4,350	3,300	3,348	4,198

From the above data it is possible to deduce some signs of recovery both in output and export, although it must not be forgotten that in 1953, 5½ million hats were produced and 4,500 workers employed. The productive potential of this branch of industry still unfortunately exceeds actual output which can be assessed, on the basis of the « tacking machines » installed, in about 6 million products.

Wool-felt Hats

The greatest contraction in output is traced to this branch where the number of factories — now concentrated almost exclusively in the Monza area — has dropped by a third. Employment has correspondingly fallen from 1,200 to 500.

Tab. III - Production and export 1959/1961

YEAR	Output		Export	
	No. (1,000)	No. workers employed	Quantity (1,000)	Value (million lire)
1959.....	5,800	550	3,559	1,202
1960.....	6,000	500	3,795	1,251
1961.....	5,700	500	2,979	1,158

Straw Hats

In this branch there has been a marked recovery both in production and exports since 1948. It is not possible to furnish absolutely reliable data about the number of units engaged in production since the branch is closely linked to those of agriculture and handicrafts. The former, in fact, is almost wholly concerned with growing, selecting and preparing the raw material, while the latter deals almost exclusively with the semi-finished article and the production of straw plaits.

Final processing is carried ont by about 50 plants. A study of the following table will show that exports have almost doubled in the last years both in number and value.

Tab. IV - Production and exports - Self-employed manpower and workers employed 1959-1961

YEAR	Production			Export	
	No. (thousands)	Workers employed		No. (thousands)	Value (millions of lire)
		In factories	On own account (Approx.)		
1959.....	12,500	1,300	40,000	8,815	2,543
1960.....	17,500	1,600	50,000	13,969	4,172
1961.....	20,500	1,700	50,000	16,477	5,398

The picture of this industry would not be complete if no mention is made of those factories specialising in caps, berets, and similar articles. Altogether there are about 90 of them, small and large, scattered throughout the country, though with greater concentration in Lombardy, Tuscany, and Piedmont. Their output consists of felt and mesh berets, wool felt and mesh fez, cloth and crochet-worked caps and other kindred items. Since it is difficult to assess output even approximately, an examination of export trends is the best guide to progress in this branch. These show that 1,616,700 articles were exported in 1953, 2,123,000 in 1959, 2,363,000 in 1960, and 2,934,000 in 1961.

Finally, a branch of this industry (consisting of about 20 plants, usually small workshops in the Monza area employing about 500 persons some of whom work in their own homes) carries out an activity complementary to that of the producers of fur felts. The work in question is the completion and trimming of the semi-finished felts manufactured in the larger factories.

Foreign Trade

Chief importing countries of fur felt hoods are: U.S.A., Germany, United Kingdom, Low Countries, Belgium, Canada, Australia, Switzerland and New Zealand. Wool felt hoods are absorbed by Germany, United Kingdom, Belgium, the Low Countries, Venezuela and South Africa. Fur felt hats are mainly shipped to the U.S.A., Sweden, Germany and Venezuela, and wool felt products to Germany, Iran, the Low Countries, and Belgium.

The principal markets for straw hoods are the U.S.A., the U. K., France, Australia, and Switzerland, while straw hats find an outlet in the U.S.A., the U. K, France, South Africa, Denmark and the Belgian Congo.

Of the markets mentioned above, the U.S.A. is the most important since it absorbs a large part of Italian straw and fur felt production. There is also a sizeable traffic in straw articles to the United Kingdom. In 1961, of an approximate total of 2,700,000 exported fur felt hoods, almost a million went to the U.S.A.; of a total of 6,600,000 straw hoods exported, almost half went to the U.S.A. and Britain; and of almost 10 million exported straw hats the U.S.A. purchased more than 3 million followed by the United Kingdom with 1,400,000.

The greatest consignments of the wool felt article are sent to Germany which absorbed about 890,000 hoods out of a total of 2,600,000 exported in 1961; South Africa follows with an import quota of 500,000.

Generally speaking, it can be said that the situation remains difficult in the wool felt sector, while fairly favourable forecasts can be made for the fur felt and straw goods provided that present markets maintain their capacity for absorption.

Publication of the illustrated magazine "ITALIA" began again in January of this year. Printed in five languages (English, French, Spanish, German and Arabic) and published every two months, this magazine is a useful photographic reminder of the persons and events of importance in contemporary Italy. Of large format, printed in rotogravure, interested readers can reproduce the photographs in any newspaper or publication by any method.

Editorial and Administrative Offices: *Via Po 14, Rome, Italy. Tel.: 865219*

THE STATE RAILWAYS

Progress in Electrification, Traffic and Installations during 1961

The year 1961 was a particularly significant one for the State Railways (1). Electrification was completed, and the work of renewing equipment and rolling stock and strengthening the network went on, and will continue and be intensified in accordance with the plan for which Parliament has allotted 800 milliard lire.

New problems and new objectives have arisen owing to the changing requirements of the country's economic and social life, and the growth of traffic in step with the development of European countries accelerated by the beneficent effects of the Common Market. While the debate continues on the way and to what extent the State should intervene and direct the country's economic life, it is very instructive to see how the State Railways has contributed to the economy with a large volume of orders to productive sectors like the steel and mechanical, electrical and building industries. In fact, expenditure on rolling stock and equipment added to the value of the services provided by the Railways gave a total of 182 milliard lire in 1961 compared with 152 milliard in 1960.

A specially interesting aspect of industrial activity promoted by the State Railways is closely related to the policy of assisting those regions of Italy — generally in the Sonth — which register the lowest standard of living. Public enterprise is required by law to give one fifth of its orders to industries in the central-south areas and the railway authorities have exceeded this minimum by thither directing one quarter of expenditure; they will shortly raise the figure to two fifths (in accordance with the law allotting 800 milliard lire already mentioned).

Rail traffic in 1961 was on the whole fairly satisfactory, even if it did not show a marked improvement. An unfavourable trend in the production of some agricultural commodities and an increase in some fares (referred to below) militated against this. The total number of passengers was 382 million (compared with 383 million in 1960), and 57 million tons of goods were transported (a figure

(1) For details concerning previous years, refer to " General Index " under *Transport*, Vol. XI, N. 1, pp. 3787-3800

identical to that of 1960). The figure of 28 milliard passenger/kilometres and 15.4 milliard ton/kilometres in 1961 may be compared with 27.5 milliard and 15.4 milliard respectively in 1960. The average distance travelled by each passenger was 73.5 km. and 270 km. by each ton of goods. The cost of such movement rose by 26.2 milliard lire compared with 1960 (from 287.3 to 313.5 milliard lire) and the increase was by 12.3% for passengers and 6.6% for goods. The data so far available for 1962 show that the income from goods traffic is manifesting a sharp upward trend and has neutralised the negative consequences of increased fares and charges. These increases were as follows: 15% for passengers in general, 10% on season tickets and from 10-20 for transport of goods, though here the economic and social importance of certain types of transport was borne in mind (fruit and vegetables, for example, were exempted increased charges).

As for track improvement, one of the most useful undertakings was the doubling of the Battipaglia-Reggio Calabria, Genoa-La Spezia and Ancona-Porto S. Giorgio lines. About 260 km. of twin track was laid on the South Tyrrhenian stretch and work on the remaining 140 km. will be continued as soon as the necessary allocations (allowed under the general modernization project costing 800 milliards lire) can be made.

In addition to the Milano-Piazza Garibaldi station, those of Novara, Alessandria and Domodossola (on routes to Switzerland) have been modernized and enlarged together with Poggioreale del Carso (where all railway and customs services for traffic to Yugoslavia will be concentrated) and Fortezza whose plant has been improved so as to meet the considerable increase in goods traffic resulting from the institution of the Trans-Europ-Express-Marchandises (T.E.E.M.) service.

Another 1961 achievement was the introduction of a ferry service between Civitavecchia and Golfo Aranci: the ferry-boat « *Tyrsus* » flanked by the sister-vessel « *Hermaea* » are responsable for this service which is not only important to Sardinia but also internationally.

Schemes covering improvement to track must also be mentioned and the 1961 picture is as follows: 1,000 km. of track renewed or re-laid; 1,300 km. of ballasting carried out; 800 switch points substituted; and 12,000 welding operations effected on rails.

The condition of rolling stock also improved as a result of the introduction of new-type wagons and passenger coaches. At December 31, 1961 rolling stock consisted of 1,600 steam locomotives,

1,900 electric trains, 145 diesel trains, 373 electric motor-cars, 999 rail-cars, 5 trailer trucks, 243 diesel cars, 8,224 carriages, 217 tenders for electric motor-cars and 132 for diesel motorcars, 3,022 baggage and postal vans, 121,309 goods trucks of various types; and 7.459 refrigerator cars.

Changes in fuel consumption reflect variations in the means of transport used. In fact, the use of coal again contracted (from 790-700 thousand tons equal to a drop of 11%), consumption of diesel rose (from 56 to 59 thousand tons equal to an increase of 5.3%) together with electrical power (from 2,400 to 2,550 million kWh, equal to a rise of 6%).

During the year under consideration studies for the extension of the automatic electric block system on various lines were completed (viz, on the Piacenza-Bologna and Milan-Tortona lines) and plans for introducing modern systems of safety devices were drawn up (viz. automatic control of level-crossings in the stations of Piacenza, Roma Tuscolana, Pescara, Bari and Palermo).

As for general safety, a number of serious accidents has focussed public attention on the question. Although the actual number of deaths through railway accidents was a little more than in the preceding year, the mortality index in relation to the volume of traffic diminished, being 2.2 for every milliard passenger/km. against 2.3 in 1960. This points to the fact that the railways remain by far the safest means of transport in existence.

The results achieved in 1961 are on the whole positive if account is taken of the difficulties the authorities had to face. These were partly of long-standing nature and related to fare increases, and partly psychological because the railways and their staff were the object of public attention. All this goes to show that such problems must be tackled and solved within a reasonable period of time. The country itself demands this for the railways are felt to be still a potent instrument for economic and social development, a valuable complex of men and equipment that it would be a serious mistake not to bring up to maximum efficiency; serious repercussions would result if the railways were allowed to sink into uncertainty and indecision. The labours of tens of thousands of railwaymen — silently and dutifully performed and often under dangerous conditions — also call for the utmost efficiency.

However, the solution of future problems relates to the whole question of a modern transport policy. In a modern state whose economy is closely bound up with the balanced development of all sectors and far-reaching decisions at a national and international

level, partial or limited views are no longer possible. This fundamental requirement underlines the technical and economic prospects of all forms of transport whether by rail, road or air. A solution of the problem must imply a large-scale effort at reorganisation and also capital investment that must be borne by the State and the tax-payer. If the burden is not to increase and economy is to be practised in investment in the transport infrastructure, careful coordination is essential. If each branch of transport is treated separately, duplication and waste will be the result. Investment must first be contemplated in terms of cost, eventual traffic and return and related to the whole field of transport, its past achievements and future possibilities. These needs meet with a ready response in the policy of the present Government whose primary objective is to achieve balanced progress in various branches of national economy by means of an all-embracing planning and a series of effective projects. They are, in any case, needs about which a large measure of agreement had been reached — theoretical formulas having to be set aside in favour of constructive and practical solutions. As a result of this general recognition of the Railways' requirements, plans for strengthening and modernizing the basic structure will be carried through in the space of a few years, while new and more far-reaching projects will be worked out for rail transport.

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PORT TRAFFIC

Movement of Passengers and Freight. New Installations and Better Management

As far as traffic is concerned, Italian ports registered a record year in 1960 (1). Embarkation and diserbarkation of passangers and the loading and unloading of cargo exceeded all earlier levels and shipping movement reached and surpassed the limit of 100 million tons, a volume that was always considered with hope but nevertheless with a certain scepticism.

The growing speed of Italian economic expansion has been reflected in the heavier sea traffic which remains the master key to international trade exchange.

There was a constant expansion in the volume of cargo embarked between 1954 and 1960, the figure rising from 58,277,967 tons in the

Table I - Total Movement in Italian Ports 1954-1960

YEAR	Vessels (a)		Cargo (Tons)	Passengers (No.)
	No.	Net Tonnage		
		Embarked		
1954	137,560	74,450,573	42,268,281	4,036,746
1955	140,365	77,609,002	48,007,580	4,317,241
1956	142,545	82,226,983	52,663,492	4,954,323
1957	145,549	88,182,626	58,088,073	5,038,817
1958	149,198	97,793,065	57,434,260	5,137,751
1959	153,434	100,729,169	59,738,667	5,044,069
1960	167,298	115,892,962	74,672,451	5,562,721
		Disembarked		
1954	137,508	74,412,448	16,009,686	4,075,202
1955	140,304	77,556,908	17,226,405	4,356,669
1956	142,431	81,878,537	18,149,789	4,923,238
1957	145,349	87,620,080	20,441,625	4,940,259
1958	148,981	97,518,413	22,464,432	5,123,231
1959	153,340	100,660,516	24,616,610	4,263,773
1960	167,257	115,873,164	27,090,501	5,366,055
		Embarked and disembarked		
1954	275,068	148,963,021	58,277,967	8,111,966
1955	280,669	155,165,910	65,233,985	8,673,910
1956	284,976	164,105,520	70,813,281	9,877,561
1957	290,898	175,802,706	78,529,698	9,979,076
1958	298,179	195,311,478	79,898,692	10,260,982
1959	306,774	201,389,685	84,355,277	10,007,842
1960	334,555	231,766,126	101,762,952	10,928,776

(a) Chartered and private vessel excepted since these are not engaged on commercial operations.

(1) Refer to: *Sea*, in « General Index », Vol. XI, No. 1, page 3798.

former year to 101,762,952 tons in the latter, the increase being 74.6% (see Table 1).

Such figures stand out all the more if it is realized that, in latter years, the Italian merchant navy — similar to those of other nations — suffered from a severe crisis, the effects of which are still being felt today. Although the situation has improved, tankers suffered considerably and the shipbuilding industry had to face great difficulties for a time.

Table II - Movement in Italian Ports 1959-1960

CATEGORY	1959		1960	
	No. Vessels	Gross Tons	No. Vessels	Gross Tons
	Arrivals			
Commercial	153,434	100,729,169	167,298	115,892,962
Charter and Private	5,834	10,855,729	5,222	13,778,617
Total	159,268	111,584,898	172,520	129,671,579
	Departures			
Commercial	153,340	100,660,516	167,257	115,873,164
Charter and Private	5,848	11,015,346	5,200	13,659,007
Total	159,188	111,675,862	172,457	129,532,171
	Arrivals and Departures			
Commercial	306,774	201,389,685	334,555	231,766,126
Charter and Private	11,682	21,871,075	10,462	27,437,624
Total	318,456	223,260,760	344,555	259,203,750

During 1959, 306,744 vessels (arrivals and departures), for a total of 201,398,695 gross tons touched Italian ports. A total of 84,355,277 tons of cargo (79,898,692 tons in 1958) were loaded and discharged, the percentage increase being in the region of 5.5%.

Table III - Movement of Cargo in Italian Ports 1959-1960

YEAR	Dry Cargo		Oil Products	
	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons
	To and from Overseas			
1959	20,644,370	6,277,287	26,233,371	5,459,357
1960	27,428,496	6,288,060	31,714,769	5,139,878
Difference	*+ 6,784,126*	*+ 10,773*	*+ 5,481,398*	*— 319,479*
	Coastal			
1959	6,838,982	6,796,838	6,031,944	6,083,128
1960	7,549,834	7,533,784	7,979,352	8,128,779
Difference	*+ 710,852*	*+ 1,736,946*	*+ 1,947,408*	*+ 2,045,651*

As said earlier, 1960 was a record year for the post-war period, since the 84,355,277 tons of cargo registered in the previous year rose to 101,762,952 tons, a 20.5% increase, and the number of vessels calling at, and leaving Italian ports totalled 344,555 for a total of 231,766,126 gross tons (see Table II).

Table IV - Passangers Embarked and Disembarked in Italian Ports 1959-1960

CATEGORY AND FLAG	1959		1960	
	No.	%	No.	%
	Disembarked			
Overseas	360,264	*100.0*	459,469	*100.0*
Italian	160,340	*44.4*	212,835	*46.3*
Foreign	199,924	*55.6*	246,634	*53.7*
Coastal	4,683,805	*100.0*	5,103,252	*100.0*
Italian	4,683,062	*100.0*	5,103,010	*100.0*
Foreign	743	—	242	—
Total	5,044,069	*100.0*	5,562,721	*100.0*
Italian	4,843,402	*96.0*	5,315,845	*95.6*
Foreign	200,667	*4.0*	246,876	*4.4*
	Embarked			
Overseas	352,411	*100.0*	388,690	*100.0*
Italian	168,494	*47.9*	185,647	*47.8*
Foreign	183,717	*52.1*	203,043	*52.2*
Coastal	4,611,362	*100.0*	4,977,365	*100.0*
Italian	4,606,893	*99.1*	4,976,736	*100.0*
Foreign	4,469	*0.9*	629	—
Total	4,963,773	*100.0*	5,366,055	*100.0*
Italian	4,775,587	*96.2*	5,160,383	*96.1*
Foreign	188,186	*3.8*	203,672	*3.9*
Total Disembarkations and Embarkations	10,007,842	—	10,928,776	—

Compared to 1958, there was a marked increase in the quantities of dry cargo handled (5.7 million tons more) and oil (7.8 million tons). The total amount of cargo unloaded was estimated at 74.5 millioin tons, a figure that corresponds to about three quarters of total port traffic. Quantities from foreign ports were slightly above the half of total movement, registering 59 million tons, the rise being about 13.5 million tons. Cargo loaded for overseas destinations increased by little less than 1 million tons (see Table III).

The data contained in Table IV show that passenger movement in Italian ports also exceeded previous records, nearing the figure of

11 million units, representing an increase (against 1958) of approximately 650,000. Much of this was due to a rise in coastal traffic but there was also a considerable improvement in international movement which certainly showed a healthier picture than in 1957 and 1958. Because of the higher number of passengers registered for short coastal trips, Italian prospects seem much healthier for this particular branch and the 1960 figures represent about 96% of total movement.

Italian vessels carry about 50% of passengers travelling to overseas ports and destinations and the situation should improve in the near future when the two new 40,000 ton vessels now being built in the shipyards at Genoa and Monfalcone come into service on the North America crossing. The two new 26,000 ton motor vessels which were added to those already operating on the Australia route have already improved business for that area.

Information relative to commercial movement in individual ports demonstrates how the contraction that took place in 1957-58, following reductions in coal imports, has been counterbalanced by a development that has amply compensated losses. This is particularly so in the case of ports used by oil tankers but, and this is one of the most interesting aspects, there has also been much heavier traffic in some of the less used ports where far more dry cargo and luxury goods have been handled.

Compared to 1958, the quantities of cargo loaded and unloaded in 1960 at the twelve ports listed in Table V, were far higher. Total movement increased by about 700,000 tons at Savona, by almost 4.2 million tons at Genoa and a little under 600,000 tons at Trieste. These three ports were badly hit by the crisis of 1957-58 but they have recovered and even improved their status, particularly in the case of Genoa which more or less reached the figure of 20 million tons of cargo, slightly less than Marseilles which seemed unbeatable but a few years ago.

Much the same may be said for Naples and Venice (including the ports of Bagnoli and Marghera) which handled about 10 million tons.

Examination of traffic at individual ports reveals that Genoa heads the list with about 20% of the total, followed by Naples and Venice, each with 10%. La Spezia, Leghorn, Trieste, Angusta and Ravenna all exceeded the 5 million tons of cargo handled in 1960.

Increases in traffic and certain new characteristics that are becoming apparent have stressed the fact hat, apart from normal wear and tear, present installations and equipment no longer satisfy requirements, at least in the maior ports. In certain cases traffic has grown

Table V - Total Commercial Traffic with Chief Italian Ports 1956-1960

PORT		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Savona and Vado Ligure	Arr.	4,283,428	4,355,509	3,497,655	3,360,778	4,117,582
	Dep.	645,654	561,948	503,332	519,623	569,073
Genoa	Arr.	12,038,642	13,864,897	13,441,712	13,749,189	17,453,532
	Dep.	2,022,288	1,893,737	1,854,398	2,040,025	2,088,161
La Spezia	Arr.	2,916,489	3,576,832	3,419,149	3,345,325	3,749,141
	Dep.	1,185,746	1,324,714	1,472,721	1,611,592	1,537,758
Leghorn	Arr.	3,012,467	3,447,831	3,378,769	3,436,504	3,898,294
	Dep.	1,268,080	1,533,266	1,771,080	1,779,576	1,588,709
Piombino	Arr.	1,274,225	1,634,962	1,570,667	1,466,650	2,118,767
	Dep.	125,025	221,993	279,691	398,540	303,143
Naples (including Bagnoli)	Arr.	6,131,624	6,112,393	6,290,798	6,951,778	7,789,475
	Dep.	2,131,989	1,942,014	2,244,940	2,066,694	2,223,056
Bari	Arr.	2,174,656	2,122,815	2,040,057	1,659,443	2,543,983
	Dep.	1,329,651	1,334,002	1,240,358	970,908	1,486,344
Venice	Arr.	5,831,253	6,584,621	6,776,837	6,687,724	7,656,859
	Dep.	1,251,102	1,401,931	1,645,618	2,083,017	1,943,184
Trieste	Arr.	3,909,150	3,987,844	3,336,495	2,935,999	3,839,881
	Dep.	1,026,328	1,176,500	1,173,346	1,236,630	1,231,278
Cagliari	Arr.	683,792	716,860	647,605	666,624	830,924
	Dep.	739,144	896,639	760,663	832,428	780,493
Messina	Arr.	330,386	291,366	231,863	244,679	271,912
	Dep.	44,139	51,191	51,585	61,691	65,468
Palermo	Arr.	600,130	555,568	641,432	590,913	882,727
	Dep.	55,954	53,964	49,084	48,939	50,803

beyond all expectations, and greater tanker traffic has been accompanied by a strong rise in the number of vessels carrying cereals and fertilizers. Ports that hardly existed prior to the second world war are now handing millions of tons of cargo while the larger ones, used by world traffic, have reached a stage that was unthinkable up to few years ago.

One of the fundamental questions, of course, concerns replacement and modernization of much of the equipment and a considerable amount of rebuilding of the ports themselves. Genoa has already prepared a huge scheme which includes repairing and enlarging of several of the wharfs of the old port, dredging, the construction of new docks and installation of new equipment at Sampierdarena, the building of other docks at the mouth of the Polcevera, a breakwater and additional banking, transformation of the jetty at Ronco into a modern wharf and the altering of Multedo into a modern port capable of

handling several million tons of crude oil and refined products every year.

At Naples, the port authorities are considering enlarging the port with the addition of four wet docks and a floating 100 ton crane, plus the construction of a subsidiary port which will absorb some of the traffic that currently exceeds handling possibilities. Some French experts who have seen the plans for this observed that they were ideal. Naples, of course, is the leading Italian port as far as passenger traffic is concerned, the annual figure being about 2 million embarked and disembarked, of which 250,000 for overseas destinations.

The harbour at Venice is to be dredged while work in the Marghera area includes the building of a giant wharf for cargo handling. The port authorities are also contemplating two further railway stations and modifying railway services within the dock area. But perhaps the most ambitious project is that concerning modifications to be made to the oil port since it hoped to lessen the period of time in which tankers are anchored near to the built-up areas of the city.

At Trieste, work has already begun on the rail network within the port limits while improvments are being made to rail and road communications with localities near the city and over the border. Current projects also include the building of another wharf.

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ENTERTAINMENT IN ITALY

The Theatre and Motion Pictures in 1961

Once again in 1961, entertainment represented an interesting field of research.

The Theatre

There was a marked recovery in *theatrical entertainment* and performances were given by 24 primary companies, six « permanent companies » and 80 secondary companies. Of the total of 5,052 performances registered throughout the year in question, 3,646 were repetitions of plays by Italian authors and of a total of 139 Italian plays produced, 48 were offered to the public for the first time. Gross box office receipts were 1,446,247,939 lire.

The period in question saw a large number of high class productions. Visitors to the « Italia '61 » exhibition were able to see performances by the resident companies of Milan, Genoa and Turin and other leading Italian and foreign companies. The Festival of Prose at Venice was marked by the successes of the Old Vic Company of London, the Piccolo Teatro of Milan and the Teatro Stabile of Turin. At Spoleto, one of the greatest triumphs of the « Two Worlds Festival » was « Caro Bugiardo » produced and played by the Morelli-Stoppa Company under the direction of the author Jerome Kilter. Other outstanding successes of the year were the performances given by the Institute of Popular Drama of San Miniato at Pisa (« I figli della luce » by Moscha Schamir, directed by Franco Enriquez), the festival organized by the Verona Council (« Twelfth Night » by William Shakespeare, performed by the De Lullo-Falk-Guarnieri-Valli Company) and the season arranged by the Milan Entertainments Association which included a dramatic play of the 13th. and 14th. centuries performed in the Ausperto portico of the Basilica of St. Ambrose (the Piccolo Teatro of Milan presented « Tornate a Cristo con paura », directed by Mario Missiroli).

Italy was also present at the « Festival des Nations » in Paris where the Teatro Stabile of Turin obtained great success with « Moscheta » by Ruzzante, directed by Gianfranco De Bosio while the De Lullo-Falk-Guarnieri-Valli Company offered « Le morbinose » by Goldoni, directed by Giorgio De Lullo.

Opera and Concerts

Musical institutions, associations and societies, local authorities and central government began to show renewed interest in arranging opera and symphony seasons. Both have received wide government support in the past few years and their recovery shows that they are capable of overcoming the crises that periodically afflict them and maintaining the prestige that Italy has always enjoyed in musical circles.

It is mostly due to public intervention that the 13 opera and symphony groups in Italy have been able to continue with the same rhythm that has marked other years. By the end of the year they had given 620 performances of opera and 250 concerts, providing employment for 7,000 persons in the various artistic and technical branches. During the year in question, the Government provided subsidies amounting to 2,953,952,289 lire under current regulations and, in conformity with Law No. 1263 of October 20, 1960, the public authorities intervened to eliminate the surplus weighing on the opera and symphony groups by paying out 14,926,694,242 lire, of which 1,830,800,000 lire through an special fund created under Article 1 of the said law and the remaining 13,095,894,242 lire through a loan contracted with the *Istituto di Credito delle Casse di Risparmio Italiane* and repayable in nine years.

But numerous other forms of entertainment have been subsidized by the Government during 1961. First among those benefitting were the traditional music festivals, now of world importance, such as the International Festival of Contemporary Music, organized by the Venice Biennale, the Umbrian Music Festival, the Siena Musical Week, the Festival of Two Worlds at Spoleto, the May Musical Festival at Bari and the Autumn Festival of Opera at Bergamo. The authorities were only too ready to give assistance and subsidies which amounted to 147,500,00 lire.

Concert seasons promoted and arranged by the various associations, institutes and societies also proved to be successful and there has been far greater interest in these by the younger generations who are attending in ever growing numbers. Once again, by offering its help, the Government has shown that it appreciates the cultural and educational values involved. Although data are not final, about 130 concert societies received subsidies amounting to 452,800,000 lire, giving approximately 2,100 performances.

Much attention has been given the contests and concerts arranged for new singers and instrumentalists. Those which have proved to be the most suitable to the maintaining of a high opera and concert

level (the Teatro Lirico Sperimentale of Spoleto, the « Busoni » Contest at Bolzano and the Polyphonic Contest at Arezzo) have received subsidies totalling 156,852,000 lire.

A number of less important undertakings have also been helped and the funds paid to these amounted to 760 million lire. This money was paid to 126 organizations created by local councils, various cultural centres and the Cooperative Society formed for persons employed in the entertainment field.

In conclusion, public assistance has also made it possible to undertake several foreign tours. Tournees in most of the world's nations were made by the best Italian orchestras and singers and instrumentalists, all of whom received a warm reception. With subsidies amounting to 197,054,000 lire, it was possible to arrange for 36 orchestras to take part in various festivals of music, among them being the « Collegium Musicum Italicum » (which visited Moscow and several other Russian cities), the « Musici » (Holland, Germany and Switzerland), the Academy of Santa Cecilia (Germany) and the « Acquaviva delle Fonti » orchestra which won first prize at the International Festival of Stockholm, promoted by Unesco.

Thirty four opera companies undertook foreign engagements receiving subsidies totalling 492,300,000 lire. Some of the most important of these were the performances given at Cairo, Alexandria, Belgrade, Copenhagen, Lisbon, Barcelona, Bilbao, Oviedo, San Sebastian and Santander. Italy was also present at the Lousanne Festival, the Berliner Festival and the Wiesbaden Festival.

However, one of the most interesting aspects of 1961 was the quantity of legislation drafted and approved on behalf of opera and concert entertainment.

Reorganization of opera companies is foreseen in a new Bill that, although requiring structural and functional changes, also lays the foundation for future financial aid. As from the financial year 1962/63, this Bill authorizes the creation of a fund into which 5 milliard lire will be paid annually but also permits a subsidy of 2.5 milliard lire for the current year.

Other branches of music that do not come within the jurisdiction of established societies and companies are presently controlled by inadequate legislation that came into force prior to the war or was adopted during the post-war period as a means of solving immediate problems. Now that there has been a return to normalcy, it is imperative that such legislation be changed and new regulations be adopted that are in keeping with the times. To this end, a new draft law has been prepared which covers overall reorganization of

minor opera and concert companies and groups and certain dramatic companies.

The Film Industry

The *Italian Motion Picture Industry* closed the year 1961 in an optimistic mood. The marked rise in production — 245 films (against 196 in 1960 and 158 in 1959) and 500 documentaries in course of production — is but one aspect of the development that has taken place. There has been a satisfactory increase in box office receipts and exports, testifying to the success of Italian product on the domestic and world markets, while artistic qualities have been confirmed by the large number of awards received at the more important world festivals. During the first six months of 1961, box office receipts for Italian films registered 24,407,766,134 lire (against 23,179,931,519 lire for the corresponding period of 1960). Admission tickets sold between January and August last year totalled 477,990,470 (against 479,518,960 during the corresponding period of 1960).

Exports have shown a very favourable trend and, in but four years, receipts from Italian films have more than tripled. Foreign sales during 1961 totalled 12,500 million lire, far above the already satisfactory results obtained in 1960 when the figure was 10,600 million lire.

The two laws of immediate interest to the Italian motion picture industry concern Government action. The first consists of a number of rulings that assure a gradual elimination of current regulations and the introduction of others that must be in force when the Rome Treaty is fully applied. The second law deals with censorship and will be discussed by Parliament in the new future.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

JULY 1962

3. - The President of the Republic pays an official visit to the *Pope*, accompained by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Attilio Piccioni. During the audience, the Pope expresses his hope that peace and prosperity will continue for the people of Italy.

— Italy officially recognizes the independence of Algeria. The Foreign Minister makes a speech in which he greets « *the advent of a new Mediterranean nation with great pleasure* » adding that « *the Italian Government disires to express its sincere good wishes for the prosperity of a State with which it hopes to establish lasting diplomatic relations* ».

5. - The Pope makes a speech over the Vatican Radio to the people of Algeria.

— The Italian Minister of Defence, Signor Giulio Andreotti, accompanied by an official delegation, visits El Alamein to pay homage to Italian war dead on the 20th. anniversary of the famous battle.

6. - The President of the Philippine Republic arrives in Italy on an official visit following an invitation from President Antonio Segni.

During his stay in Rome, he discusses cultural and trade relations with Italian representatives. The State visit concludes on July 7 with talks with the Prime Minister at Palazzo Chigi.

8. - An Italo-Venezuela aviation agreement is signed at Caracas, establishing regular weekly air services between the two countries.

13. - The Italian Cabinet meets at Palazzo Chigi and approves the creation of Administrative Courts in each region and new regulations on the Council of State.

15. - The Minister of Agriculture and Forests, Signor Rumor, arrives in Lucca for the 11th. edition of the « National Mountain Festival ». In a speech for the occasion he repeats the Government's decision to give aid to the mountain communities.

16. - The Senate opens the debate on the « Three Year Educational Scheme », already approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

— The Minister of Defence, the Hon. Giulio Andreotti, receives a farewell visit from General Eugene F. Cardwell, commander of SETAF in Italy since November 1960.

— The Special Committee of the Bill nationalizing the electrical industry and the creation of an Electricity Board. Minister Emilio Colombo says that the new Board will safeguard small-savers when the industry comes under public control.

17. - The « Three Year Educational Scheme » is approved in the Senate with a large majority, following a speech by Signor Gui who repeats that the Government is determined to give priority to educational problems.

— The Chamber of Deputies approved the Nationalization Bill and the relative articles concerning the creation of an Electricity Board.

18. - The Italian Foreign Minister, Senator Piccioni, receives a visit from the Yugoslav Ambassador in Rome.

— The President of the Republic receives the Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Luns, accompanied by the Director General for Political Affairs, Ambassador Vos Van Steenwijk.

20. - The President of the Republic receives the Minister of Finance of India, Morarij Desai, accompanied by the Indian Abassador in Rome, Mr. S. N. Haksar.

— The Chamber of Deputies concludes the debate on the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region.

22. - The President of the Republic sends a message to Nikita Khrushchev in which he expresses his satisfaction over the relations existing between Italy and the Soviet Union.

23. - The Board of the Southern Italy Development Fund approves public works projects valued at more than 28 milliard lire. Part of the general long-term programme drafted by the Fund, these projects concern roads and railways, land reclamation, water mains and nursery schools.

24. - The President of the Republic sends a telegram of congratulation to President Kennedy on the occasion of the exchange of television programmes effected with « Telstar ».

— The Italian Prime Minister, Signor Amintore Fanfani, receives a visit from U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr. Adlai Stevenson.

— After a debate lasting a month, the Chamber of Deputies approves the Bill instituting a special Statute for the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region.

25. - The President of the Republic receives the new ambassadors of Costarica (Otto Cortes Fernandez), Canada (Jules Leger), Ireland (Francis Shields) and France (Max Jean Berard) who handed over their credentials.

— The Minister for Bureaucratic Reform, Senator Medici, receives trade union representatives to discuss questions relative to the Civil Service. The talks also deal with problems relative to the creation and functioning of a Commission for Public Administration, to be appointed shortly.

26. - The Senate approves prorogation of the law on the mountain communities and appropriations totalling seventy milliard lire for their development.

— The Chamber of Deputies approves new regulations widening the powers of the Southern Italy Development Fund.

27. - The Italian Prime Minister presides over the meeting of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction. Minister La Malfa and Senator Medici explain the principles concerning the appointment of a Committee for Economic Planning and a Committee for Bureaucratic Reform.

29. - Gabriel Cardinal Acacio Coussa, Secretary of the Congregation for the Eastern Church, dies in Rome.

— The Minister of Transport, Signor Mattarella, opens the new Staglio aqueduct, three kilometres from Castelvetrano (Trapani).

31. - The Prime Minister receives a visit from the Ambassador of Morocco, Mohamed Aouad.

— The new motor-vessel « Città di Napoli » arrives at Cagliari from its maiden voyage. With sister ship « Città di Nuoro » it will be used for an express service between Civitavecchia and Olbia

— The Board of the Southern Italy Development Fund approves a project for an industrial area between Catania and Syracuse, to cost more than 1.2 milliard lire.

— The Minister of Foreign Trade, Signor Preti, receives the leader of the Soviet Trade Delegation in Rome, Mikail Kusnetzov. Talks concern the possibility of increasing trade exchange between Italy and the U.S.S.R.

AUGUST 1962

1. - The President of the Republic, Signor Antonio Segni receives the Ambassador of Ecuador, Don Jorge Martilla Ortega, who hands over his credentials.

— The Prime Minister receives a vis-

it from the deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Piccioni who reports on talks with the Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr. Kreisky at Venice.

— The Committee of Ministers for Southern Italy meets under the chairmanship of the Hon. Giulio Pastore and approves the programme to be executed by the Southern Italy Development Fund and plans for the execution of the special law for Calabria. Expenditure will exceed 216 milliard lire.

3. - The President of the Republic of France, General Charles De Gaulle, replies to a letter in which the Italian Prime Minister expressed his point of view concerning a European summit conference in autumn to discuss political union. General De Gaulle states that he agrees with the observations made by the Italian Prime Minister.

4. - The Minister of Industry and Trade, Signor Emilio Colombo, returns from Brussels where he attended the meeting of the E.E.C. Ministers and representatives of the British Government. Talks concerned the entry of Britain into the European Economic Community.

— The Minister of Transport opens the 23rd. International Samples Fair at Messina. Exhibitors represent 25 nations.

6. - The Hon. Emilio Colombo closes the first part o fthe debate on the nationalization of the electrical industry in the Chamber of Deputies.

— Following the appointment of a " Committee for Economic Planning ", Signor La Malfa holds a press conference in which he explains the social objective of planning.

7. - Members of the " Committee for Economic Planning " are sworn in and the Prime Minister, Signor Fanfani, explains the general advantages of economic planning.

— The Chamber of Deputies approves a constitutional Bill raising membership of the Senate to 315. Members of the Chamber will be increased to 630.

8. - The Italian Cabinet meets at Palazzo Chigi. The Prime Minister explains the salient features of Government policy.

— The Italian Prime Minister receives a message from Chancellor Adenauer which is generally favourable towards Italian proposals concerning the reopening of talks on European political union.

9. - The Minister of Foreign Trade, Signor Preti, and the Yugoslav Minister of Trade, Serghej Krejger, meet to discuss the agenda for Italo-Yugoslav talks in Rome.

10. - The Prime Minister presides over a meeting at Palazzo Chigi which is attended by the Minister of the Budget, Signor La Malfa, the Minister of the Treasury, Signor Tremelloni, the Minister of Finance, Signor Trabucchi, the Minister of Industry, Signor Colombo, the Minister of Agriculture, Signor Rumor, the Minister of Foreign Trade, Signor Preti, the Governor of the Bank of Italy, Dr. Guido Carli and the Hon. Ferrari Aggradi. The Ministers discuss the appointment of a Committee for Tax Reform and also approve a proposal for a ten per cent reduction in internal customs duties.

11. - A Decree signed by the Minister for Bureaucratic Reform, Senator Medici, authorizes the creation of a Committee for Reform of the Public Administration which will be sworn in at Palazzo Vidoni in early September. The Committee will be headed by Senator Medici.

13. - The President of the Republic sends a message to Leonida Brehznev congratulating the Soviet Union on the success of its space research.

— The Minister of the Treasury, Signor Tremelloni, sends a circular to all public departments pointing out that the opening of the new financial year should provide public enterprise with an excellent opportunity of introducing

stricter regulations on the employment of finances and other resources.

14. - The Prime Minister sends a telegram to M. Pompidou containing congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the completion of the preliminary drilling of the tunnel through Mont Blanc.

20. - Italy and the United States sign an agreement covering collaboration in space research.

— The Minister of Public Works, Signor Sullo, visits various public works and other projects being executed in Egypt under an Italo-Egyptian economic collaboration programme.

— The 3rd. International Course on the Organization of Transportation in the E.E.C. opens at Trieste.

— The Minister of Foreign Trade, Signor Preti, makes a statement to the press on the excellent situation of the Italian trade balance.

21. - Violent earth tremors are reported in the central-southern regions of Italy. The Cabinet, the Ministry of the Interior and local authorities provide immediate assistance to victims.

22. - The Italian Cabinet meets today and approves funds of 2.4 milliard lire for urgent aid to areas heavily damaged by earth tremors. The civil authorities, the Armed Forces and the Italian Red Cross provide assistance to victims.

23. - The Prime Minister, Signor Amintore Fanfani, sends a telegram to the President of the Republic of France, General Charles De Gaulle, congratulating him on his escape from assassination.

24. - The Prime Minister, after talks with the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Labour, approves an assistance plan for localities damaged by the recent earthquakes. The Italian Radio and Television Corporation appeals to listeners for contributions.

26. - The President of the Republic inaugurates the exhibition of the works of Giambattista Cima da Conegliano at Treviso. He is accompanied by the Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Gui. President Segni subsequently visits Pisa and Arezzo where he is met by the Prime Minister and attends the closing ceremonies of the " Guido d'Arezzo " polyphonic contest.

— The Minister of Defence, Signor Giulio Andreotti, opens the 15th. Inter-Allied Congress of ex-Officers which is attended by representatives of nine nations. In his speech, the Minister stresses the ideals of the Atlantic Alliance and their importance at the present time.

29. - To mark the first centenary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Italy and the Republic of San Marino, the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Amintore Fanfani and the deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Attilio Piccioni, pay an official visit to the latter State.

30. - The official visit of the Prime Minister and the deputy Prime Minister to the Republic of San Marino concludes today. At the conclusion of talks between the Italian statesmen and the Regents of the Republic of San Marino, officials issue a communique explaing the results achieved.

31. - The President of the Republic receives a group of representatives of the member states of the Council of Europe.

— The Italian delegation due to attend the World Congress of Sociology at Washington leaves today.

ITALIAN RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

Rome time	*Day*	*Programme*	*Wave Lengths*
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	
01.30–01.50 04.05–04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	31.32 49.92
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	
04.05–04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	25.20 31.33
		PROGRAMME FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE FAR EAST	
10.00–10.40	Daily	News Bulletin	
10.15–10.40	Sunday	Talk: Spotlight on Opera	
	Monday	We Want Music	
	Tuesday	Music For All	16.85
	Wednesday	Music For Everyone	16.91
	Thursday	Music From Italy	19.58
	Friday	Music For All	
	Saturday	Music For All	
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH-WEST AFRICA AND NEAR EAST	
10.20–10.40	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	25.20 31.33
		PROGRAMME FOR THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST	
11.45–12.05	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.85 19.48
		PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICA	
16.35–16.55	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.88
		PROGRAMME FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	
19.20–19.35	Daily	News Bulletin	
19.35–19.40	Sunday	Light Music	
	Monday	Request Music	
	Tuesday	Light Music	31.33
	Wednesday	Neapolitan Songs	49.92
	Thursday	Talk	
	Friday	Light Music	
	Saturday	Talk	30.90
18.55–19.00	Thursday	Problems of NATO	41.24
19.00–19.30	Monday	Problems of European Unity	50.34
		NOCTURNE FROM ITALY	
23.05–06.30	Daily	Varied Musical Programme; News 1 a. m., 2 a. m., 3 a. m., 4 a. m., 5 a. m., 6 a. m.	355 49.50 91.53

Please note: *Possible changes in times and wavelengths will be notified during our transmissions.*

The three National Programmes of the RAI are broadcast on short and medium waves. Below is a list of the hours of transmissions and the wavelengths.

	Day	Time	Wavelength
1st Programme	Holidays	6.30–0.15	approx. 49.50 metres — 6.06 Mc/sec.
	Weekdays	6.30–14.20;15.15–0.15	» 31.53 » — 9.515 »
2nd Programme	Holidays	9–12; 13–14.30	» 41.81 » — 7.175 »
	Weekdays	9–12.30; 13–23 approx.	
3nd Programme	Holidays	16–24	» 75.09 » — 3.995 »
	Weekdays	19–24	